

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Jan. 20, 1956

BILL		НО	USE	SEN	ATE	SIGNED
INCOME TAX CUT						1-1-1-
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM						
ALASKAN STATEHOOD HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD	(HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55			
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS	(HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55			
SOIL RENTAL						
HIGHWAY PROGRAM	(HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55	Passed 5-25-55	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS	(HR 412) (S 300)			Reported 4-28-55		
UPPER COLORADO	(HR 3383) (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55		Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55	
SOCIAL SECURITY	(HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55			
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	(HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55				
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION	(HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55			
CAMPAIGN SPENDING	(\$ 636)			Reported 6-22-55		
NATURAL GAS	(HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55		
HELLS CANYON	(HR 4719) (S 1333)					
OTC MEMBERSHIP						
HOUSING						
HEALTH						
DEPRESSED AREAS	(\$ 2663)					
IMMIGRATION						
DISASTER INSURANCE						
EXCISE, CORPORATION TA	XES				R	
POSTAL RATE INCREASES						

APPROPRIATIONS

No Fiscal 1957 Appropriations bills introduced.

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President's Budget

GREATER TAX RECEIPTS, SPENDING FORECAST FOR FISCAL '57

A surplus in the federal Treasury highlighted the budget for fiscal 1957 that President Eisenhower sent to Congress Jan. 16. The estimated surplus for fiscal 1956, ending June 30, 1956, was \$200 million. In fiscal 1957 the Administration hoped the surplus would grow to \$400 million.

Summary of the fiscal 1957 budget estimates:

New obligational authority -- \$66.3 billion, the highest since fiscal 1953's \$80.3 billion.

• Expenditures -- \$65.9 billion, highest since fiscal 1954's \$67.8 billion,

• Receipts -- \$66.3 billion, the highest ever.

Surplus -- \$400 million, the first since fiscal 1951's
 \$3.5 billion surplus.

The margin by which the fiscal 1956 and 1957 budgets were expected to balance was "slim," Mr. Eisenhower said, and could be upset by what Congress did or failed to do, and by a drop in tax payments to the Treasury. Possible pitfalls:

Mail Rates -- Budget estimates included a \$350 million increase in mail rates, a request rebuffed by Congress every year since 1953.

Highways -- The budget included \$897.5 million for roads authorized under the 1954 Highway Act but omitted any provision for speeded-up federal development of the Interstate Highway System, a major legislative goal of Mr. Eisenhower. Congress in 1955 rejected both the Administration's bond program for roads and a Democratic bill for higher taxes on highway items. In his Budget Message, the President gave no details but said he was "confident that the expanded program can be soundly financed so as not to create budget deficits."

Taxes -- Estimates of budget receipts were based on continuing high prosperity, no cut in income taxes, and extension of existing corporate and excise tax rates.

Tax Outlook

Treasury estimates of personal income, corporate profits and tax payments:

	1955 Calendar Year	1956 Calendar Ye
	(in bill	
Personal income	\$302.5	\$312.5
Corporate profits	43.0	43.0
	Fiscal 1956	Fiscal 195
	(in l	billions)
Personal income taxes	\$33.6	\$35.1
Corporation income tax	es 20.3	20.3

Explaining why personal income was expected to rise while corporate profits levelled off, Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said 1955 was a year of unprecedented prosperity in which profits rose \$10 billion above 1954's \$34 billion figure. "Adjustments" in business

Budget Terms

APPROPRIATIONS -- Authority to spend money from the federal Treasury. In most cases, an appropriation confers authority both to incur new obligations and to pay for them. In other cases, an appropriation is granted to pay off a previously authorized commitment. This is called "liquidation of prior contract authorization."

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY -- Authority to make new money commitments. This category includes all appropriations except those to liquidate previously authorized contracts; all new contract authorizations which will be paid off by future appropriations; new authorizations to make expenditures from borrowed money; and most re-appropriations to continue available unused portions of past-year appropriations which would otherwise expire.

EXPENDITURES -- All federal cash spending from new and carry-over funds. Expenditures do not include either obligations (such as contracts or orders) for which the actual cash outlay will be made in some future year, or payments from trust funds.

RECEIPTS -- Federal income from taxes, customs and other revenues. In the regular budget (as distinguished from the "cash" budget), receipts under trust fund programs are not included.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT -- The difference in a given year between spending and income. When expenditures exceed receipts, the result is a deficit.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE — The unspent (but largely obligated) portions of past-year appropriations which are carried over and are currently available for expenditures.

activity and greater price competition could be expected in 1956, he said. The country might benefit from a "relatively profitless prosperity," he added.

The expected rise in personal income, Humphrey

The expected rise in personal income, Humphrey said, was projected on an expanded work force in 1956 and wage increases.

DEBT REDUCTIONS

Defending the Administration's preference for a "modest" reduction in the national debt rather than tax cuts that would unbalance the budget, Humphrey said that if a "significant surplus" of \$2.5 or \$3 billion should develop, a tax cut would be considered. He said there were no "hidden" items in the budget that the Administration hoped would produce such a surplus.

So long as the government must spend 64 percent of its budget for protection of the nation, no substantial reduction of the national debt could be anticipated, Humphrey added.

Under the heading, "Protection, including Collective Security," the budget for fiscal 1957 proposed:

SUMMARY OF BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Based on existing and proposed legislation

[In millions]

			1956 estimate			1957 estimate	
Description	1955 actual	Under exist- ing laws and authorizations enacted or recommended	Proposed for later trans- mission	Total	Under exist- ing laws and authorizations enacted or recommended	Proposed for later trans- mission	Total
BUDGET RECEIPTS							
Individual income taxes	\$31,650	\$33, 555		\$33, 555	\$35, 118		\$35, 118
Corporation income and excess profits taxes	18, 265	20, 300		20, 300	19, 080	\$1, 220	20, 30
Excise taxes	9, 211	9, 689	\$205	9, 894	8, 960	927	9, 88
Employment taxes	6, 220	7, 420		7, 420	7, 585		7, 58
Estate and gift taxes	936	1, 025		1, 025	1, 120		1, 120
Customs	606	690		690	700		700
Miscellaneous receipts 1	2, 566	2, 505		2, 505	2, 805		2, 80
SubtotalDeduct—	69, 454	75, 184	205	75, 389	75, 368	2, 147	77, 51
Transfer to Federal old-age and survivors							
insurance trust fund	5, 040	6, 475		6, 475	6, 635		6, 63
Transfer to railroad retirement trust fund	599	625		625	660		666
Refunds of receipts	3, 426	3, 789		3, 789	4, 051	-131	3, 920
Net budget receipts	60, 390	64, 295	205	64, 500	64, 022	2, 278	66, 300
BUDGET EXPENDITURES							
Major national security	41, 124	39, 737		39, 737	40, 031	644	40, 67
International affairs and finance	2, 514	2, 490	8	2, 497	1, 996	596	2, 59
Veterans' services and benefits	4, 496	4, 633	206	4, 839	4, 902	32	4, 93
Labor and welfare	2, 554	2, 666	103	2, 769	2, 592	405	2, 99
Agriculture and agricultural resources	9, 324	8, 562	13	8, 575	8, 644	426	9, 070
Natural resources	1, 304	1, 248	53	1, 302	1, 249	48	1, 297
Commerce and housing	6, 139	6, 105	154	6, 259	6, 601	d 302	6, 299
General government	1, 204	1, 545	69	1, 614	1, 744	17	1, 760
Interest	6, 438	6, 875		6, 875	7, 066		7, 060
Reserve for contingencies			100	100		225	22
Gross budget expenditures	75, 097	73, 862	705	74, 567	74, 825	2, 089	76, 914
Deduct applicable receipts	10, 527	10, 298		10, 298	11, 049	~~~~~~	11, 049
Net budget expenditures	64, 570	63, 565	705	64, 270	63, 776	2, 089	65, 865
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-4, 180			+230			+435

Deduct, includes proposed postal rate increase of 350 million dollars.

¹ Includes internal revenue not otherwise classified.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Department of Defense, military		
functions	\$35.5	billion
Mutual Security program, military aid	2.5	billion
Atomic Energy Commission	1.9	billion
Stockpiling and defense production		
expansion	.4	billion
Economic foreign aid, civil defense,		
foreign information, selective service	2.0	billion
Total	\$42.4	billion*

^{*}Does not total because of rounding of figures.

Military Budget

Additional emphasis on guided missiles and reserve forces helped push the proposed Defense Department military spending budget for fiscal 1957 up to \$35.5 billion, an increase of \$1 billion over fiscal 1956.

The requested amount for guided missiles capable of blasting distant countries or obliterating attacking planes was \$1.2 billion, compared with \$917 million appropriated for them in fiscal 1956, \$569 million in fiscal 1955 and \$504 million in fiscal 1954.

Defense Department spokesmen termed the guided missile request the largest increase in terms of "significant dollars." They said missile production "is coming along better."

The Department's previously expressed determination to build a 2.9 million-man Ready Reserve force by 1960 was reflected in the fiscal 1957 request for \$1 billion for reserve components, a \$224 million increase over the fiscal 1956 figure.

DECREASE FOR AIRCRAFT

The most noteworthy decrease among new requests was for aircraft. Despite conversion to costly jets, the fiscal 1957 request was \$6.7 billion compared with \$6.8 billion appropriated for fiscal 1956 and \$8 billion in fiscal 1955. Development of guided missiles and jet conversion

with fiscal 1956 money figured heavily in the reduction, according to Defense Department spokesmen.

The biggest reduction percentage-wise was for weapons, where \$51 million was asked for fiscal 1957 compared with \$100 million appropriated in fiscal 1956. Combat vehicles, artillery, ammunition and production equipment budget requests also were under the previous year's appropriations.

Comparing recent military budget figures with fiscal 1954's \$40,3 billion revealed that amounts had leveled off near the \$35 billion mark.

Farm Program

The President estimated net spending for the government's farm program in fiscal 1957 at \$3.4 billion -- \$12 million less than estimated fiscal 1956 spending and more than \$1 billion below fiscal 1955's costs.

Defense Department Spending -- Military Functions

Fiscal 1954-1957

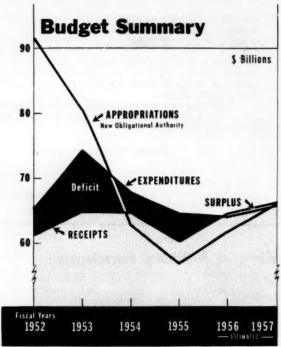
(Millions of Dollars)

Budget Category	Fiscal Estim		Fiscal Estim	1956 lated		1955 val	Fiscal Acto	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percen
I. Military Personnel Costs	\$(10,756)	30%	\$(10,835)	31%	\$(11,063)	31%	\$(11,347)	28%
a. Active forces	10,236	-	10,341	-	10,644	-	10,961	-
b. Retired pay	520	-	494	-	419	-	386	-
II. Operations and Maintenance	9,000	26	8,351	24	7,906	22	9,357	23
III. Major Procurement and Production	(11,719)	33	(11,823)	34	(12,997)	37	(15,958)	39
a. Aircraft	6,751	-	6,880	-	8,038	-	8,335	-
b. Ships and harbor craft	1,032	-	955	-	1,009	-	1,090	-
c. Combat vehicles	191	-	309	-	739	-	677	-
d. Support vehicles	135	-	146	-	297	-	240	-
e. Artillery	48	-	72	-	16	-	187	
f. Weapons	51	-	100	-	-92	-	-146	-
g. Ammunition	827	-	1,074	-	818	-	2,736	-
h. Guided missiles	1,276	-	917	-	569	-	504	-
i. Electronics and communications	745	-	671	-	637	-	826	-
j. Production equipment & facilities	375	-	435	-	631	-	1,122	-
k. Other procurement & production	288	-	265	-	335	-	388	-
IV. Military Public Works	1,817	5	1,899	6	1,582	4	1,706	4
V. Reserve Components	(1,087)	3	(863)	2	(717)	2	(584)	2
a. Construction	73	-	58	-	59	-	37	-
b. Other	1,014	-	805	-	658	-	547	-
VI. Research and Development	1,430	4	1,370	4	1,364	4	1,385	4
VII. DOD Establishment-Wide Activities	263	1	258	1	235	1	385	1
VIII. Working Capital (Revolving) Funds	-724	-2	-825	-2	-501	-1	-317	-1
Undistributed	-	-	-	-	176	-	79	
Total - Treasury Basis	\$35,347	100	\$ 34,575	100	\$ 35,532	100	\$ 40,336	100
Proposed for Later Transmission	200	-						
*TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 35,547	100						

^{* --} Spending for civil functions is excluded from this total.

The tiscal 1957 budget proposed net expenditures of \$629 million for civil functions by the Defense Department. The tiscal 1956 estimate was \$602 million , actual 1955 expenditures were \$548 million.

(SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE)



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT . BUREAU OF THE BUDGE

His soil bank proposal would cost \$400 million in fiscal 1957, the President estimated. But the net cost of price support programs was expected to drop \$485 million.

A comparison of gross and net expenditures for price support, supply and purchase programs:

	Gross Expenditures	Net Expenditures
Fiscal 1957 (estimated)	\$5.1 billion	\$1.6 billion
Fiscal 1956 (estimated)	5.1 billion	2.1 billion
Fiscal 1955 (actual)	6.2 billion	3.3 billion

Estimates of net spending for other major farm programs, in millions:

		Land Con- servation	
Fiscal 1957 (estimated)	\$265	\$245	\$211
Fiscal 1956 (estimated)	225	231	212
Fiscal 1955 (actual)	59	212	177

School Aid

Only part of the cost of the President's proposed school aid program was reflected in the fiscal 1957 budget. If enacted, the program would authorize over \$405

In his budget, the President proposed new obligational authority of \$375.5 million for school construction aid in fiscal 1957. He estimated expenditures at \$150

million. Aid to schools in federally affected areas would come to an additional \$142 million.

Health Program

Mr. Eisenhower recommended "substantially" increased budgetary emphasis on the "expansion of medical research, greater support for basic scientific research and training, enlargement of protective and preventive services in the fields of health and welfare, improvement of our labor and manpower services, and construction of hospitals and other necessary health and research facilities.

Noting that Congress had failed to approve his proposal for federal reinsurance of private health insurance plans, the President said:

'The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is working on plans whereby private insurance organizations generally may pool risks to cover abnormal losses possible under broader health plans, and, if necessary, appropriate legislation will be recommended. Should this approach not be successful, a federal reinsurance service should receive renewed consideration."

For "promotion of public health" in fiscal 1957, he requested \$520 million in new obligational authority and estimated spending at \$441 million, compared to an estimated \$381 million in fiscal 1956 and \$276 million in fiscal 1955.

Public Works

President Eisenhower said net budget expenditures for natural resources in fiscal 1957 would remain at the \$1 billion level.

While spending for flood control and reclamation projects was estimated to increase by a net \$23 million, Tennessee Valley Authority spending was expected to drop \$57 million.

Although three new steam-electric units would be authorized for TVA, they would be financed largely through the sale of revenue bonds if Congress approved, the President said. He estimated TVA would repay \$75 million to the Treasury in fiscal 1957 and have net receipts of \$27 million.

Other Appropriations

Other major monetary proposals in the budget:

- Atomic Energy -- A \$230 million increase in total spending; a decrease in capital expenditures.
- Stockpiling, Defense Production -- A nearly 50 percent cut in net expenditures; no new obligational authority.
- Mutual Security -- New obligational authority of \$3 billion for military and direct forces aid, \$1.9 billion for economic aid, with no reduction in the current \$4.5 billion backlog of unexpended balances for military aid. "About one-half of the fiscal year 1957 program will be concentrated in Korea. Pakistan, Taiwan and Turkey.'
- Foreign Information and Exchange Activities -- A \$48 million increase for the U.S. Information Agency and a \$2 million boost for the State Department's international exchange program.

 ● Veterans' Benefits -- \$4.9 billion for veterans'
- programs. By the year 2000, under existing law, compensation and pension payments "may be twice their

present yearly total of nearly \$3 billion" and most payments will be for "non-service-connected infirmities associated with advancing age." Congress and the public should consider carefully the relationship of veterans non-medical programs to the existing civil benefits provided veterans and others.

Aviation -- \$40 million in new obligational authority for improved air navigation and traffic control facilities, a \$50 million increase for total spending by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, a decrease to \$34 million in subsidies to commercial airlines. "I shall shortly initiate a comprehensive study of the nation's long-range needs for aviation facilities," both civil and military.
 Shipping -- Funds both for the hull of an atomic

Shipping -- Funds both for the hull of an atomic exhibit ship and for "a nuclear-powered merchant ship, to be built over a longer period, incorporating experience gained from the peace ship and from later research and development." New obligational authority of \$165 million for atomic and conventional ships.

• Regulatory Agencies -- Increased funds "to strengthen every major regulatory program," particulaly those involving antitrust legislation and trading in securities.

◆ General Government -- A \$146 million increase, largely for improved buildings and a higher payment to the civil service retirement fund; 25,000 more personnel in civilian agencies but 6,000 fewer civilians in military agencies. Public Debt -- \$7 billion for interest payments on the public debt, a \$200 million increase due to the rising cost of credit.

Legislative Requests

Following are requests to Congress in the Budget for legislative action. Requests for appropriations are excluded.

*Indicates requests submitted in previous years, in essentially the same form, but not granted by Congress:

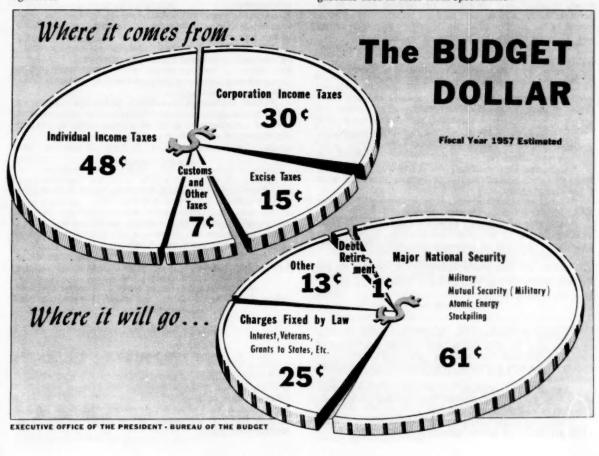
AGRICULTURE

Take no action to restore high rigid price supports for farm commodities.

Provide \$450 million in new obligational authority for the soil bank plan and accompanying proposals.

*Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to permit the Farmers' Home Administration to make loans to part-time and low-income farmers, and provide an additional Farmers' Home Administration loan authorization of \$15 million to permit broader coverage in the financing of small farms.

Permit refunds to farmers of federal taxes on gasoline used in their farm operations.



EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HEALTH

*Authorize federal insurance of private loans for the construction or modernization of health facilities. Authorize a contingent liability of \$200 million outstanding at any one time, plus an additional \$150 million at the discretion of the President.

Authorize a temporary program of federal construction grants for medical and dental research and teaching facilities.

*Enact legislation to alleviate shortages of practical and professional nurses, to assist in training more personnel and to encourage better nurse utilization.

*Extend and improve the grant formulas for assistance to states in carrying out public health activities.

*Authorize increased federal child welfare services. *Enact legislation to stimulate improvement of pro-

grams for the mentally ill.

Enact legislation to alleviate the shortage of special teachers and improve educational opportunities for mentally retarded children.

*Authorize separate federal matching of state and local expenditures for medical care of public assistance recipients in the four federally aided categories (aged, blind, disabled and children); set federal share at 50 percent, up to a maximum derived by multiplying \$6 a month by the number of adults on public assistance rolls, and \$3 a month by the number of minors on the rolls.

Authorize periodic surveys of sickness and disability

in the United States.

Extend the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act. *Expand water pollution control activities.

EDUCATION

Authorize \$250 million annually for a five-year program of grants to states for school buildings in financially needy districts.

Authorize \$750 million over a five-year period for federal purchase of bonds of school districts with

"marginal" credit.

*Authorize federal advances to provide needed reserve

funds for state school financing agencies.

*Authorize \$5 million annually for five years to provide assistance to states for the administration of state programs designed to increase efficient public school construction.

Extend for two years authority for federal aid for school construction in areas affected by federal activities.

HOUSING

*Authorize contracts for 35,000 new public housing units a year for two years, and restore provisions of the 1954 Housing Act limiting new public housing to communities with workable slum clearance or prevention programs.

Amend public housing law to provide limited preference to elderly low-income families and permit ad-

mission of elderly single persons.

Enact legislation to encourage construction of private units for rental or sale to elderly persons.

Increase the Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance authority.

Make permanent, and broaden, FHA authority to

insure home improvement loans.

Increase from \$5 million to \$10 million, authorization for matching grants to state, metropolitan and regional planning agencies for urban planning assistance.

Revise existing urban renewal and community facilities legislation to permit aid in industrial redevelopment of chronic labor surplus areas.

Increase, by \$100 million, borrowing authorization for college housing loans, and allow interest rates "adequate to cover costs to the government."

*Permit authority for farm housing loans under title of the 1949 Housing Act to expire June 30, 1956.

OTHER

Cover under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, groups excluded under existing law.

Enact legislation to make the interest paid to the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund reflect more closely the long-term character of investments by the

*Authorize federal aid to states for strengthening their services for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinguency.

Extend temporarily, until June 30, 1959, the existing formula for determining the federal share of public as-

sistance payments.

*Fix at 50 percent, the federal share of supplementary old-age assistance payments to beneficiaries of OASI who are added to the assistance rolls after fiscal 1957.

Authorize research and demonstration projects in the

social security field.

*Enact legislation to promote wider appreciation of the arts and give national recognition for distinguished civilian contributions to the advancement of the arts and the welfare of mankind.

FOREIGN POLICY

Provide \$4.9 billion in new obligational authority for

mutual security programs in fiscal 1957.

Amend the Mutual Security Act to provide "limited authority" to make longer-term commitments for economic assistance for projects which require a period of years for planning and completion.

*Approve U.S. membership in the Organization for

Trade Cooperation.

Extend the Export Control Act.

Authorize on a continuing basis, U.S. participation in international trade fairs and cultural presentations.

LABOR

*Extend the minimum wage law to protect additional

*Raise benefits and provide more funds for rehabilitation under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

*Enact a new program providing technical aid and limited financial assistance to the states for promoting occupational safety.

MILITARY AND VETERANS

*Improve military and veterans' survivor benefits. *Relate military service survivor benefits to Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits.

*Provide reasonable rentals for servicemen occupy-

ing substandard government quarters.

Extend authority for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance of military housing units.

*Provide "uniform" medical care for dependents of

servicemen.

Provide improved career inducements for medical personnel.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

*Increase postal rates.

*Authorize appropriations from the general funds of the Treasury to pay the Post Office Department for transportation of mail, such as educational or religious matter, being carried free or at greatly reduced rates.

*Provide that federal employing agencies bear the cost of accident compensation benefits paid their em-

Authorize a \$2 million increase in the federal pay-

ment to the District of Columbia.

*Establish in the District of Columbia, a system of benefits for workers temporarily disabled from nonoccupational causes.

Transfer Freedmen's Hospital (D.C.) to Howard University and provide for construction of a new teaching

Authorize funds for construction and improvement of fire houses, hospitals, institutions and recreational facilities in the District of Columbia.

Authorize construction of stormwater sewers in the

District of Columbia,

Authorize the provision of minimum essential sanitation facilities for the U.S. Indian population and Alaskan natives.

Transfer to the territorial government of Alaska, responsibility for care of the mentally ill, providing temporary federal aid for building and operating treatment centers.

Increase the existing dollar limitations for public assistance grants to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Is-

Authorize the (Panama) Canal Zone government to make expenditures to replace schools and other civic improvements being transferred to the Republic of Panama under terms of a 1955 treaty.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS

*Authorize as a "single integrated program," completion of a 40,000-mile interstate highway system over a period of "approximately" ten years, with the federal government assuming "principal responsibility" for financing the program.

Help rebuild federal-aid highways damaged in 1955 floods by providing a \$10 million increase in the fiscal

1956 authorization for grants to states.

An "Iffy" Business

To illustrate the difficulties in projecting a firm federal budget, CQ compared the Administration's estimates of the fiscal 1956 budget as made public on three occasions:

		Estimated	
	Jan. 1955	Aug. 1955 (in billions)	Jan. 1956
Spending Receipts	\$62.4 60.0	\$63.8 62.1	\$64.3 64.5
Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)	-2.4	-1.7	+0.2

Authorize federal construction of:

*Upper Colorado River Basin project

*Fryingpan-Arkansas project (Colo.)

Ventura project (Calif.)

Wapinitia project, Juniper division (Ore.)

Washoe project (Nev. - Calif.)

Authorize development, on a "partnership" basis, of: Green Peter-White Bridge Reservoir (Ore.)

John Day Reservoir (Ore.)

Bruces Eddy Reservoir (Idaho)

*Enact "partnership" legislation to permit local interests to install power facilities at the Cougar multiplepurpose project in Oregon.

Authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to assist local organizations by means of loans and grants for small

reclamation projects.

*Authorize a survey to determine whether hydroelectric power can be economically developed from the tides at Passamaquoddy Bay (Maine).

Authorize sale of revenue bonds to finance additional steam-power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Authorize deepening and improvement of the Great Lakes connecting channels.

OTHER

Continue for one year, excise and corporation income taxes at existing rates.

Extend for one year the temporary increase in the

statutory debt limit.

*Enact legislation to reduce the frequency of information returns submitted by employers withholding income and social security taxes.

Authorize new construction for improvement of Atomic Energy Commission production plants and research and development facilities.

*Authorize construction of a nuclear-powered ship using an atomic propulsion plant "already developed."

Extend the Defense Production Act for two years. Amend the Small Business Act to increase the au-

thority for disaster loans.

Authorize, on an experimental basis, a joint federalstate flood indemnity and reinsurance program.

Authorize federal loans and grants, in cooperation with the states, to assist communities suffering from "substantial and persistent" unemployment.

Increase patent fees to make Patent Office more nearly self-supporting.



GROUPS FOR AND AGAINST NATURAL GAS BILL

Debate started Jan. 16 on a bill (S 1853) to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation. The bill has provided the impetus for heavy lobbying activity for and against S 1853. A companion bill (HR 6645) was passed by the House July 26 (1955 Almanac, p. 454.)

- Who are the chief lobbyists?
- What are they doing?
- · How much have they reported spending?

Major Groups

Favoring the bill were the General Gas Committee, Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee and Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Association representing oil and gas interests. These groups have taken the lead in the Washington fight with other oil and gas groups confining activities to getting action from members. Absent from the front line were the Independent Natural Gas Association of America and the Independent Petroleum Association of America. Assisting these groups was the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Gas Producers.

Opposing the bill were such groups as the Council of Local Gas Companies, Mayors' Committee on Natural Gas, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, the National Farmers Union and the United Auto Workers (CIO-AFL).

For Exemption

· GENERAL GAS COMMITTEE -- Formed by individual oil men in October, 1954, to work for a "continuing consumer supply of natural gas by keeping the production of this commodity on a free and competitive basis." The Committee claimed 1,500 members headed by Maston Nixon, president, Southern Minerals Corp., Corpus Charles E. Simons, executive vice Christi, Texas. president, Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, Dallas, is serving as executive secretary. A Publicity Subcommittee provided press releases and information to the Washington press and Members of Congress. Chairman of the subcommittee is Frank Rogers, legislative representative, Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association. Truman Felt, an ex-newspaperman, serves as News Director. The GGC says it has no connection with the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee in New York (see below.)

ACTIVITIES

One major activity of the GGC in 1955 was a study of natural gas in 34 states and the District of Columbia. The study, by Research Services Inc., Ridgewood, N.J., discussed the importance of natural gas in each state, the increasing number of consumers depending on natural gas and compared the price of natural gas with other

fuels. Each research report, except Florida and the District of Columbia, was the subject of a news release by Felt. For some states several releases were written giving special emphasis to areas where there was a concentration of natural gas consumers.

The Committee in 1955 also issued various pamphlets and releases building up its position. On Jan. 9, 1956, the Committee released a statement by Nixon in which he said the Council of Local Gas Companies was an "unrepresentative group of high cost utilities." He said this "lobbying group" claimed "only about 50 members among a total of more than 1,000 distributing companies in the nation." Nixon called on the Council to "answer with facts" what he called "an anti-consumer document of distortions" circulated by the group. In a letter written to "several hundred" members of the GGC Nixon said, "Faced with an attack so replete with dangerously specious arguments and plain falsification of the record by this selfish group I must appeal to the more than 8,000 independent natural gas producers of the nation to strike back at this propaganda campaign of the gas utility lobby."

• JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL GAS PRODUCERS -- Mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis Jan. 1, after completing his term as mayor, became chairman of the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Gas Producers. The Committee said it would "investigate and make public the full facts behind the beclouding propaganda which has thoroughly confused consumers." Clark named 11 other members of the Committee, 10 of whom were mayors. He said he received "written pledges of support from more than 500 mayors, small producers and consumers from more than 30 states." Assisting Clark as secretary-treasurer was P.K. Ward, former corporation counsel of Indianapolis.

ACTIVITIES

Clark Dec. 28 charged that "certain big eastern utilities have amassed many, many millions of dollars from the pocketbooks of their several million natural gas consumers by failing to give them proper rate reductions for heating their homes, cooking their meals and operating their businesses." He said "a handful of utilities (are) holding back from the public great savings brought into their corporations by low-cost natural gas.

"My primary interest is to represent those whose voices have not heretofore been heard. There has been formed here in Washington another committee dominated by a group of big eastern utilities who distribute gas. These utilities, enjoying monopolistic franchises, have joined in a movement to perpetuate direct government price-fixing of natural gas at the producer level."

Clark Jan. 10 said the "big eastern gas utilities are trying desperately to deceive the public into believing

that fantastically high prices will be forced on gas consumers unless a bureaucratic stranglehold is maintained on the producers." He named three New York utilities which he said "were spearheading a drive...in order to divert public attention from the high rates they are charging millions of household gas consumers." Clark said the Consolidated Edison Co., the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. and the Long Island Lighting Co. "have in the past few years made savings through use of natural gas aggregating some \$200 million without passing more than a few pennies in savings along to the consumer. In another five years they will add at least another \$350 million and still there is no real rate reduction in sight." At the same time, said Clark, "these companies have been telling the public that price increases up to \$1 billion a year will be imposed on gas consumers if the Harris bill (HR 6645) is enacted."

• TEXAS INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS & ROYALTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION -- TIPRO, with offices in Austin, Texas was founded in 1946 as a trade association of oil and gas producers and royalty owners. The Association claimed 4500 members in 1955, is headed by A.P. King Jr. of Houston.

ACTIVITIES

The TIPRO Reporter in its final issue of 1955 said John E. Heyke of Brooklyn Union is "acting chairman of the nationwide campaign (against \$1853), which reportedly has already raised a \$100,000 war chest. Also on the team are large labor organizations, particularly the CIO, which among other things already are distributing motion pictures, featuring panel-type talks by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D III.) and Congressmen (Reps.) Lenor K, Sullivan (D Mo.) and Torbert H. Macdonald (D Mass.).

"Cooperating in the national effort is the organized mayors' group headed currently by Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr. of Philadelphia or his successor." (See below.) TIPRO said the mayors planned to open an office in Washington, "hiring legal counsel to lobby against the Harris bill, and public relations representatives to propagandize consumers against the measure."

TIPRO also said Mayor Alex M. Clark of Indianapolis has "helped organize more than 200 of his fellow mayors (see above) the country over to support the bill. The magazine said Clark recently "sounded another alarm to this country's mayors who favor the measure."

TIPRO said "much of the opposition to the Harris bill is financed by the very intrastate distributors who got their Congressional exemption from federal regulation last year (1954)." The bill, according to the article, was passed before the Supreme Court delivered the Phillips decision placing natural gas producers under the control of the Federal Power Commission. "Industry and Congressional leaders decided to let the Hinshaw bill (now Public Law 323, 83rd Congress, 1954 Almanac, p. 503) go through largely on the strength of assurances by consuming state Senators that if the Supreme Court decision proved unfavorable to producers they would help pass similar legislation to free them as originally intended. The mistake is now obvious. It is largely these distributors who were themselves relieved of burdensome FPC regulation who are financing the fight against the Harris bill."

• NATURAL GAS AND OIL RESOURCES COMMITTEE -- Claiming 1,500 individuals and companies as members NGORC was organized in October, 1954, to do general educational and informational work on natural gas. The Committee operates with an executive committee of seven headed by L.F. McCollum, president, Continental Oil Co. of Houston. Acting as treasurer is J.C. Donnell II, president, Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio. Much of the work for the Committee is done by a New York public relations firm, Hill and Knowlton.

ACTIVITIES

Through Hill and Knowlton the Committee Oct. 20, 1955, distributed an Editor's Information File containing pamphlets, stories, charts, and photographs to support the producers.

Hill and Knowlton Dec. 23 released a Report of the Executive Committee to the General Membership of the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee which said "there is at present a great deal of misinformation being circulated concerning federal controls. This springs from a calculated, cynical effort based almost wholly upon the desire of certain individuals for political advantage or political advancement." The report said opponents built their arguments upon "untruths, piously repeated again and again in the name of 'consumer protection'."

Against Exemption

• COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES -- Gas distribution company executives Nov. 25, 1955, announced the formation of the Council of Local Gas Companies to fight the Harris-Fulbright bill (\$ 1853). The Council claimed a membership of 60 gas distributors serving 10 million of the 25 million natural gas consumers in the United States. John E, Heyke, president of the Brooklyn Union Gas Co., headed the Council. He appointed Charles H. Frazier, executive engineer, Philadelphia Gas Works, and W.E. Himsworth, vice president, Brooklyn Union, to conduct Washington operations.

ACTIVITIES

Since establishing Council offices in Washington, publications were issued to the press and Congressmen in support of the companies' position for continued FPC regulation.

A luncheon was held Jan. 9, 1956, for "utility executives and other consumer interests from throughout the country." Washington press representatives were invited to hear Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Judge H. Lester Hooker, chairman of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia.

Wiley called for "an avalanche reaction of protest by the public...through the air and on the ground." He said this meant "responsible phone calls, personal visits, telegrams, letters, postal cards, petitions and every other means available.

"Of course you in this audience today will be engaged in the very democratic process which I am urging -responsibly contacting members of the Congress. But I want to say that infinitely more must be done by your associated groups and affiliated members throughout the nation, and it must be done now."

Wiley said both sides have been making "nose" counts -- counting up Senators committed for and against the bill. He said the counts have varied as to the number of Senators in each category, but "it is certain that our side...has been gaining strength in past months...(and) the super-optimistic outlook -- 'it's in the bag' -- on the part of our opponents has been dampened a good deal by recent impressive additions -- allies to our side

The Council Jan. 9 issued a pamphlet entitled Prices and Pricing Practices of Producers of Natural Gas with Particular Reference to their Effect on Consumers and Distributors. Written by Charles W. Smith, public utility consultant, Baltimore, Md., the pamphlet warned, "exemption of the nation's natural gas producers from federal regulation, as now proposed before Congress in the Harris and Fulbright Bills, would result in increased costs to consumers ultimately amounting to billions of dollars." Smith recently retired as chief, Bureau of Accounts, Finance and Rates, Federal Power Commission.

In explaining why the Washington (D.C.) Gas Light Co. joined the Council of Local Gas Companies, Everett J. Boothby, president, Jan. 11 said the company first opposed the Supreme Court decision which held that independent producers are subject to federal regulation. Later, he said, seeing what was happening to producers' prices "as the result of favored-nation and escalator clauses in their contracts," WGL concluded that the proposed exemption legislation "should not give producers Boothby said the Council cannot complete freedom." hope "to match the lavish spending of the producers' lobby," but was making an earnest effort to protect customers from higher costs.

 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL LAW OF-FICERS -- An association claiming to represent 960 municipalities was formed to provide information to city attorneys on problems relating to local government. Dion R. Holm, San Francisco city attorney, was president and James H. Lee, assistant corporation counsel for public utilities, Detroit, was chairman of NIMLO's Committee on Gas, Electric and Telephone Rates.

ACTIVITIES

Backing a convention resolution, NIMLO entered the natural gas controversy early in 1955 with a series of letters to members outlining the association's position and organizing testimony for municipalities appearing before Congressional committees.

NIMLO also played an important part in forming the group of "representatives of consumers" headed by Sen. Wiley which visited President Eisenhower March 18 for the purpose of "opposing destruction of consumer protections under the Natural Gas Act." Of the 16 representatives in the group 11 were NIMLO members. Also it was NIMLO which issued the statement by the group and the press release after the visit to the President.

With the Harris bill about to be considered by the House, James H. Lee, July 25, 1955, wrote all members

Natural Gas Lobbyist Registrations

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INDEPENDENT NATURAL GAS ASSN., 918 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., Filed 3/19/48.

Legislative Interest -- "To promote and advance the welfare, progress and development of the natural gas industry in the U.S."

 EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES, 724 14th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose such bills as HR 6645 and S 1853" to amend the Natural Gas Act.

Expenses -- \$30,000 annually. 1. Registrant -- C.H. FRAZIER, 724 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer. 2. Registrant -- W.E. HIMSWORTH, 724 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GENERAL GAS COMMITTEE, Fort Worth, Texas. Filed 1/11/55. Legislative Interest -- "For amendment of the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- "Approximately \$75,000."

• EMPLOYER -- Long Island Lighting Co., 250 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y.

Registrant -- DAVID K. KADANE, 250 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposes amendments to the Natural Gas Act, particularlythe Harris Bill (HR 6645) and the Fulbright Bill (S 1853)."

 EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JOINT COM-MITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL GAS, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

1. Registrant -- ALEX M. CLARK, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56. Legislative Interest -- None listed.

2. Registrant -- P.K. WARD, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56. Legislative Interest -- None listed.

• EMPLOYER -- West Central Texas Oil & Gas Assn., F.&M. Bank Bldg., Abilene, Texas.

Registrant -- W.H. KITTRELL, Commercial Bldg., Dallas 2, Texas. Filed 1/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the business of producing oil and natural gas."

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

urging them to "let your Congressman know that the 'captive' gas consumers in your city are against this give away' of money.'

Reminding members that the Fulbright bill would come before the Senate early in the session, Lee Jan. 4, 1956, wrote members of NIMLO, "It is incumbent upon us to point out to our Senators just what they are voting for -- this staggering annual increase to their constituents.... Contact your Senators, explain to your city's consumers what you are doing and help stop this \$800 million yearly increase to the consumers."

• MAYORS' COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS -- Originally formed in 1955 by Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, Mayor David L. Lawrence of Pittsburgh and former Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr. of Philadelphia, chairman in 1955. Wagner is currently chairman with an executive committee of Lawrence, Mayor Ben West of Nashville, Richardson Dilworth, newly elected mayor of Philadelphia, and Mayor Frank P. Zeidler of Milwaukee. Operations of the committee are under Harvey Levin, a Philadelphia lawyer, and William R. Peer, executive assistant to Wagner in New York. Levin Jan. 11 said the Committee has 263 mayors or city chief executives supporting its cause.

ACTIVITIES

Clark in 1955 directed the operations of the members from Philadelphia. Statements from letters and reports to members written by Clark;

"The oil and gas lobby, which has been operating a gargantuan propaganda mill in Washington...went to such extreme lengths in trying to counteract the testimony of the city spokesmen that their material and tactics actually boomeranged.

"Most of our witnesses should stick by and large to the facts as they relate to gas prices in their own areas, leaving to NIMLO witnesses the technical aspects of the

issue.

"Have you thought of calling ALL of the Congressmen from your area on the telephone to ask how they stand on this legislation and to see if you can get them definitely committed in advance to oppose the Harris bill and similar bills to exempt field prices from regulation?"

In a Jan. 5, 1956, letter to all Senators, Wagner said it would be the committee's purpose "on behalf of the unorganized gas consumers in our cities and towns, and without the means or the intention to engage in a propaganda barrage, to keep you informed of the vast consumer stake in this (Fulbright) bill which will, if it becomes law, have the practical effect of destroying the basis for fair and effective regulation of the householder's monthly gas bill."

Wagner Jan. 13 said: "The proposal to remove controls for the additional enrichment of an industry which is enjoying handsome profits proves the need for regulation if the public is to be protected against exploitation. The industry is already guaranteed recovery of its investment and costs of operation plus their profits and an assured market for its products.

"The industry is admittedly spending at least \$1.5 million in its fight to eliminate federal regulation. The Committee of Mayors will continue its effort to advise the Congress of the important stake which our millions of natural gas consumers have in defeating the attempts to increase gas prices unreasonably by wiping out regu-

lations."

CIO-AFL -- The United Auto Workers led labor.
 Don Montgomery and Paul Sifton of the UAW's Washington office provide background and up-to-date information on developments in natural gas. Some late activities:

In a Jan. 6, 1955, memorandum to all Political Action Committee Representatives, now Committee on Political Education, UAW supplemented an earlier "action wire" of the same date with a kit of statements and views on the bill to be used locally. Another memorandum was sent Jan, 11 to PAC representatives. Excerpts from the memorandum;

"An editorial clipped from the Kansas City Star, (reported) that even in the southwestern producing states fear is beginning to be felt about gas rate increases to consumers there if the bill becomes law.

"Please send in not only reports on Senators' positions but clippings, copies of letters and wires sent to Senators -- anything that will stoke the fires of opposition.

"Our biggest danger is a short debate and quick vote, before public sentiment gets hot. The longer the fight can be carried on, the better chance for decisive public pressure against passage."

 NATIONAL FARMERS UNION -- Work on the natural gas issue under Angus McDonald of the NFU's Washington Office.

An article in the August, 1955, issue of the National Union Farmer said "natural gas monopolists are at it again" and stood to "win a \$6 million jackpot if Congress destroys Federal Power Commission regulation at the wellhead." The newspaper, an official NFU publication, said S 1853 would make "the sky the limit for gas prices at the kitchen range."

The article said the outcome depended "upon Administration support, and President Eisenhower, who first favored the...bill has been silent since he learned that 60 million consumers would be adversely affected." The article said the "gas boys" have been operating a "\$1.5 million propaganda campaign" in an effort to get the bill passed.

In a Jan. 6, 1956, memorandum sent from the Washington office, McDonald said the "big oil companies" are in an "all out drive on Capitol hill to force early enact-

ment of ... (the) natural gas bill.

"Farmers Union is going all out to defeat the natural gas bill. It is felt that this bill is detrimental to the interest of farmers throughout the nation and especially in those states which produce most of the gas." He estimated chances of defeating the legislation as "not good," said "if the vote were held today, the bill would pass by 51 to 45."

Opposing Mayors' Groups

MAYORS' COMMITTEE ON NATURAL GAS: AGAINST

Executive committee: Robert Wagner, New York, Chairman; Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia; David L. Lawrence, Pittsburgh; Ben West, Nashville; Frank P. Zeidler, Milwaukee.

Other cities whose mayors are claimed as members: Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Chicago, Ill.; Columbus, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Haven, Conn.; Portland, Ore.; Richmond, Va.; Sacramento, Calif.; and St. Louis, Mo.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS: FOR

Chairman: Alex M. Clark, ex-Mayor, Indianapolis. Cities whose mayors are claimed as members: Atlantic City, N.J.; Kansas City, Mo.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Cumberland, Md.; LaCrosse, Wis.; Elkins, W.Va.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Wilmington Del.; and Moorhead, Minn.

KNOWLAND'S RECORD, STANDS ON KEY ISSUES

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) is being mentioned more frequently as a possible candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

- What is Knowland's background?
- What is his voting record?
- What are his stands on major issues of 1956?

Background

William Fife Knowland was born June 26, 1908, in Alameda, Calif. His father, Joseph R. Knowland Jr., owns the Oakland Tribune and Oakland radio station KLX. The family long has been active in Republican politics.

Joseph Knowland served in the House of Representatives from 1904 to 1915. He ran for the Senate in 1914, was defeated by James D, Phelan (D). Joseph Knowland was one of the original political backers of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Knowland graduated from the University of California and in 1933 became assistant publisher of the Oakland Tribune, a post he still holds. In the same year he began his service in the California legislature. From 1933 to 1935 he was assemblyman and from 1935 to 1939, state senator from Alameda County.

GOP COMMITTEEMAN

In 1938 Knowland was named Republican national committeeman for California, succeeding Warren in the post. In 1941 he became chairman of the national committee's executive committee.

In 1942 Knowland joined the Army. He rose to the rank of major, served 18 months in the European Theater. He was in the Army when on Aug. 14, 1945, Warren named him to the Senate vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Hiram W. Johnson (R 1917-45).

Knowland ran for the full Senate term in 1946 and defeated Will Rogers Jr. with 54.1 percent of the vote. In 1952, under California's cross-filing system, Knowland won both Democratic and Republican nominations. In the general election, he received the largest vote ever polled by any candidate in California.

TAFT'S CHOICE

In the Senate, Knowland has moved from something of an independent position to one of high party responsibility and regularity. His CQ Party Unity score has gone from 57 percent in 1945-46 to 100 percent in 1955. He was the personal choice of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) to succeed him as Republican leader.

Knowland was known for his advocacy of a strong stand against communism in Asia, his backing of Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek. This position has led him to criticize the Administration's "willingness to negotiate with the Chinese Communists" and its failure to "realistically appraise the shortcomings" of the United Nations.

Knowland's voting record shows he supported President Eisenhower's position on 88 percent of the votes in the 83rd Congress and 94 percent of the votes in 1955. His splits with the President came on these issues:

1953

Amendment for \$50 million reduction in appropriation for Agriculture Conservation Program. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST.

Amendment to Mutual Security Act to make available up to \$25 million of surplus agricultural commodities for Asia Pacific countries. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST.

Amendment to Mutual Security Act to make available up to \$50 million of surplus commodities to any friendly nation to meet famine or critical conditions. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST.

Amendment to Mutual Security Act to make available part of military assistance funds to convertible currency so that foreign countries could purchase surplus farm products with foreign currency. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST.

Amendment to Economic Controls Act to provide that authority to impose temporary emergency price, wage and rent ceilings should not be effective unless Congress declared war or a national emergency. President AGAINST. Knowland FOR.

Amendment to Economic Controls Act to eliminate standby price, wage and rent controls. President AGAINST, Knowland FOR.

1954

Constitutional amendment to limit treaty powers. President AGAINST, Knowland FOR.

Amendment to Reciprocal Trade Act Extension to extend authority for three years and revise in accord with original recommendations of the President and the Randall Commission. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST.

Amendment to Excise Tax Reduction to earmark revenues from highway fuel taxes for roadbuilding. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST,

Amendment to Excise Tax Reduction to extend all excise taxes and eliminate all reductions in the bill except

those on theater admissions. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST,

Amendment to Internal Revenue Code to delete tax credit on dividend income. President AGAINST, Knowland FOR.

1955

Amendment to Colorado River storage bill to eliminate authorization for Echo Park Dam. President AGAINST, Knowland FOR,

Passage of Colorado River storage bill. President FOR. Knowland AGAINST.

Amendment to Agriculture Appropriation bill to reduce funds for soil and water conservation by \$55 million. President FOR, Knowland AGAINST.

Political Position

Knowland did not participate in the drive to nominate Mr. Eisenhower in 1952. He supported Warren throughout the convention, despite efforts to bring him into the Taft camp. When Mr. Eisenhower had decided that he wanted Richard M, Nixon as his running-mate, it was Knowland who nominated his Senate colleague from California

Knowland and Nixon have moved into opposite camps in California politics, splitting over patronage matters and control of the party organization. Knowland was closer to Gow. Goodwin J. Knight (R), who heads the most potent party faction, than the Vice President. In 1954, the Knight-Knowland candidate defeated Nixon's choice for vice chairman of the state central committee. Mr. Eisenhower often has expressed his admiration of Nixon.

Knowland Oct. 13, 1955, urged that no one be designated "an heir apparent" if Mr. Eisenhower did not seek re-election. He said "the nation would be better served by a wide-open Republican primary."

Knowland asked the President to announce his plans early enough so the "party and country (will) have sufficient time to make an appraisal of the other possible candidates." Knowland indicated he would file in several state primaries if Mr. Eisenhower made no decision by Feb. 15.

Voting Record

Congressional Quarterly's statistics show how often Knowland voted in Congress with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Democrats (Party Unity), how often he voted with the majority of his party when it voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support), and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record). The Eisenhower Support score shows how often Knowland voted in agreement with President Eisenhower's position on Eisenhower-issue roll-call votes.

	Party Unity	Support	On The Record
79th Congress (1945-46)	57%	88%	71%
80th Congress	80	93	95

81st Congress	76	80	95
82nd Congress	70	84	87
(1951-52) 83rd Congress	95	94	99
(1953 - 54) 84th Congress	100	90	100

EISENHOWER SUPPORT, OPPOSITION

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	Percentage Support	Percentage Opposition		
83rd Congress (1953-54)	88%	9%		
84th Congress	94	6		

Agriculture

- "Our basic program should give encouragement to quality production of basic and non-basic crops rather than quantity alone. It is not in the interest of the farmer, the consumer or the Treasury to build up larger surpluses. Neither is it beneficial for the producer to become so regimented that his complete power of decision is taken from him by the federal government." -- Nov. 8, 1955.
- "We will not solve our agricultural problems by reenacting the 90 percent fixed parity legislation for the basic crops under which more than \$7 billion of agricultural products were accumulated.... Flexible price supports, the disposal of substantial stocks of surplus stocks, the opening up of new markets at home and abroad and...support of additional funds for agricultural research are better remedies...." -- Oct. 28, 1955.

1954 -- Flexible farm price supports. Knowland FOR, Agreed to, 49-44 (D 10-35; R 39-8).

1954 -- Support payments for wool, Knowland FOR, Passed, 69-17 (D 29-13; R 40-4).

1953 -- Cut soil-conservation program. Knowland AGAINST, Rejected, 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19).

1950 -- Increase Commodity Credit Corporation borrowing authority. Knowland AGAINST. Agreed to, 35-35 (D 35-3; R 0-32). (Tie broken by "yea" vote of vice president)

1949 -- Peg farm price supports at 90 percent of parity. Knowland AGAINST. Rejected, 26-45 (D 18-23; R 8-22).

Business and Industry

"The more we can encourage widespread stock ownership among the general public and among employees giving them all added incentive in private enterprises the better it will be in combatting those who would turn more and more to public ownership." -- Dec. 9, 1955.

1955 -- President's highway program. Knowland FOR, Rejected, 31-60 (D 1-47; R 30-13).

1953 -- Limit sales of U.S. rubber plants. Know-land AGAINST. Rejected, 34-45 (D 30-8; R 3-37).

1953 -- State title to tidelands. Knowland FOR, Agreed to, 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9).

1950 -- Natural gas bill, Knowland AGAINST, Passed, 44-38 (D 28-16; R 16-22),

1950 -- Legalize basing points. Knowland FOR.

Agreed to, 43-27 (D 13-25; R 30-2).

1948 -- Suspend application of antitrust laws to carrier agreements. Knowland FOR. Passed, 63-25 (D 16-22; R 47-3).

Internal Security, Civil Rights

• "The following (is a) guide post for preservation of our free institutions: ... The division of powers between the federal and state governments and limiting the federal government to its specified powers and preserving states' rights." -- Dec. 9, 1955.

1954 -- McCarthy censure resolution. Knowland AGAINST. Adopted, 67-22 (D 44-0; R 22-22).

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Knowland FOR, Passed, 57-10 (D 26-10; R 31-0).

Defense

• "We must maintain a firm position...we must not only maintain power, but we must maintain sustained power.... It would be far better to have a program of steady advancement than it would be to hit a peak one year and a valley the next year.... That kind of situation will not give us the power with which to meet an emergency, and besides it is tremendously wasteful and extravagant.... We must be prepared to carry the burden of defense perhaps for a period of years -- even 10, 15 or 20 years." -- July 22, 1953.

1954 -- Increase defense appropriation. Knowland AGAINST. Rejected, 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40).

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds, Knowland AGAINST, Rejected, 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46).

1951 -- Kill UMT. Knowland AGAINST, Rejected, 20-68 (D 2-44; R 18-24).

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Knowland FOR, Passed, 78-10 (D 41-2; R 37-8).

Foreign Policy

- "Appeasement...is not the road to peace; it is only surrender on the installment plan.... There should be no pact with the Soviet Union by the free world until and unless the Soviet forces have been withdrawn from the satellite states of Eastern Europe.... The age of colonialism is dead. We cannot retain a position of leadership among the free people of the world if our foreign policy is tied to or appears to be tied to the colonial policies of France or Great Britain." -- Oct. 28, 1955.
- "Some suggest that Quemoy and Matsu be allowed to pass into Communist hands. It is my strong belief that such an event will be looked upon as a great Communist victory in Asia and will undermine the remaining confidence (of) the free anti-Communist nations..." -- April 16, 1955.
- "On the day that Communist China is voted into membership in the United Nations I shall resign my majority leadership in the Senate so that without embarassment to any of my colleagues or to the Administration I can devote my full efforts in the Senate and

throughout the country to terminate United States membership in that organization and our financial support of it. My conscience would not permit me to remain silent or inactive if this last grand appearement takes place."
-- July 1, 1954.

1955 -- Reciprocal trade extension. Knowland FOR. Passed, 75-13 (D 37-6; R 38-7).

1955 -- Place part of foreign economic aid on loan basis. Knowland FOR. Rejected, 33-50 (D 11-29; R 22-21).

1955 -- Increase foreign military aid \$420 million. Knowland FOR. Adopted, 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15).

1954 -- Limit treaty powers, Knowland FOR, Rejected, 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). (Two-thirds vote or 61 "yeas" required)

1954 -- Three-year reciprocal trade extension. Knowland AGAINST. Rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39).

1953 -- Refugee relief. Knowland FOR. Passed, 63-30 (D 24-22; R 38-8).

1952 -- McCarran-Walter immigration act. Knowland FOR. Passed, 57-26 (D 25-18; R 32-8).

1951 -- Cut European economic aid. Knowland AGAINST. Agreed to, 36-34 (D 10-29; R 26-5).

1950 -- Shelve Point Four aid to underdeveloped areas. Knowland FOR, Rejected, 33-41 (D5-36; R 28-5).
1949 -- Military aid to NATO. Knowland FOR.

Passed, 55-24 (D 36-10; R 19-14).
1949 -- North Atlantic Pact, Knowland FOR, Adopted,

82-13 (D 50-2; R 32-11).

1949 -- Extend trade agreements without "peril points." Knowland AGAINST. Passed, 62-19 (D 47-1; R 15-18).

1949 -- Korea aid. Knowland FOR, Passed, 48-13 (D 27-7; R 21-6).

1948 -- European recovery plan. Knowland FOR, Passed, 69-17 (D 38-4; R 31-13).

1948 -- Extend trade agreements with "peril points." Knowland FOR. Passed, 70-18 (D 23-17; R 47-

 1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Knowland FOR, Passed, 67-23 (D 32-7; R 35-16).

1946 -- British loan. Knowland AGAINST. Passed, 46-34 (D 29-15; R 17-18).

Health, Education and Welfare

• "The following are guide posts for the preservation of our free institutions: ...(1) Maintaining control of education on the state and local level rather than in the federal government, ...(2) A maintenance of the same standards of fiscal rectitude in the treatment of our social security trust funds that the government expects of private insurance companies. It is also important to keep in mind that inflation hits the recipients of benefits in both cases." -- Dec. 9, 1955.

1954 -- Public housing -- cut to 35,000 units annually. Knowland FOR, Agreed to, 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2).

1953 -- Revenues from continental shelf leases to go to national defense during an emergency, but thereafter as educational grants-in-aid. Knowland AGAINST, Agreed to, 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30).

1950 -- Increase social security base to \$4,200. Knowland AGAINST, Rejected, 36-45 (D 27-18; R 9-27).

1950 -- Bar direct loans to housing cooperatives. Knowland FOR. Agreed to, 43-38 (D 13-32; R 30-6).

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Knowland AGAINST, Passed, 57-13 (D 33-2; R 24-11).

1949 -- Federal aid to education. Knowland FOR. Passed, 58-15 (D 36-3; R 22-12).

Labor

- "There are some in the ranks of the new labor combine who visualize taking over control of the Democratic party in this country ... and making it into the American equivalent of the British Labor party.... By 1960 if not by 1956 they plan thereby to gain control over the governmental structure of this country." -- Nov. 8, 1955.
- "Our sound economic growth requires the cooperation of labor and management. No group in business or labor has the right to strangle the economic life of 165 million Americans and thereby endanger the free world Free labor must retain the right to strike but it should only be a weapon of last resort not to be used unless a majority of the bargaining unit of a plant or industry by secret ballot determines to stop work with all its impact on the worker, his family, all other employees, the industry and the community." -- Nov. 8, 1955.

1954 -- Increase amount, duration of unemployment compensation. Knowland AGAINST. Rejected, 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42).

1954 -- Kill Taft-Hartley revision.

AGAINST. Agreed to, 50-42 (D 46-0; R 3-42). 1952 -- Invoke injunction in steel strike. Knowland

FOR. Agreed to, 49-30 (D 18-27; R 31-3).

1947 -- Taft-Hartley labor-management act. Knowland FOR. Veto overridden, 68-25 (D 20-22; R 48-3). 1946 -- Anti-strike bills. Knowland FOR, Passed,

61-20 (D 33-13; R 28-6). 1945 -- Full employment. Knowland FOR, Passed,

71-10 (D 43-4; R 27-6).

1945 -- Unemployment compensation at \$25 per week. Knowland AGAINST, Defeated, 29-51 (D 25-19; R 3-32).

Power and Conservation

• "...I think some case can be made...that certainly in the power field in the (Tennessee Valley) there is a degree of monopoly which at least makes it questionable whether it should be extended to all sections of the nation.... How far are we to expand the federal government into the power business? ...we must guard against the national socialism, which would find an easy out, perhaps, in socializing a great part of our national economy." -- July 11, 1955.

1955 -- Reclamation -- Upper Colorado River storage project. Knowland AGAINST. Passed, 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8).

1954 -- St. Lawrence Seaway. Knowland FOR.

Passed, 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15).

1954 -- Extend public preference to atomic energy. Knowland AGAINST. Agreed to, 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35). 1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Know-

land AGAINST. Agreed to, 44-24 (D 28-6; R 16-18). 1948 -- TVA steam plant, Knowland FOR, Agreed

to, 45-37 (D 35-3; R 10-34).

Taxes, Economic Policy

 "When our budget is balanced I believe that sound fiscal policy would require a start on the repayment of the national debt.... Heavy tax burdens...have in many cases resulted in the forced sale of successful small businesses...to their larger competitor when death suddenly brought tax obligations of a confiscatory nature. We need to encourage the broadening of our private property economic base." -- Dec. 9, 1955.

1955 -- Democratic \$20 income tax cut. Knowland AGAINST. Rejected, 44-50 (D 43-5; R 1-45).

1954 -- Increase income tax exemption \$100, Knowland AGAINST. Rejected, 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45).

1952 -- End wage and price controls. Knowland FOR. Rejected, 18-52 (D 2-40; R 16-12).

1951 -- Wartime general tax increase. Knowland FOR. Passed, 57-19 (D 38-5; R 19-14).

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Knowland FOR, Agreed to, 55-31 (D 19-29; R 36-2).

1948 -- GOP income tax reduction. Knowland FOR.

Passed, 77-10 (D 27-10; R 50-0).

1948 -- Grant President standby economic controls. Knowland AGAINST, Rejected, 33-53 (D 32-6; R 1-47). 1947 -- Passage of second income tax bill over veto, Knowland FOR. Failed of necessary two-thirds majority, 57-36 (D 10-33; R 47-3).

State of the Union

Knowland's position was outlined further in comments he made Jan. 5 on President Eisenhower's State of the Union message:

"Our nation has never enjoyed a higher degree of peacetime prosperity, a more stable economy, nor a brighter outlook for the future. I'm sure that it gave President Eisenhower a real sense of pride and accomplishment to report these facts to the American people. His message outlined a record of performance to which all Americans can point with pride and recommended a future course of action which the Congress will act upon at this session. I believe a substantial part of the recommendations will be adopted before adjournment.

"Underlying his remarks was the counsel of caution in all our endeavors, foreign and domestic; caution lest in our haste we create situations worse than those we attempt to alleviate.

"The Eisenhower Administration will have a balanced budget and start on the task of reducing the national debt by the end of this fiscal year. This should meet universal approval since a sound national economy and a solvent federal government are essential for our own defense and a preservation of a free world of free men.

"As a co-equal branch of the federal government, the Congress which is the repository of all legislative power should promptly act on these recommendations and others that will be submitted from time to time,

"It is my belief that the American people will judge the 84th Congress by the quality rather than the quantity of legislation enacted into law.'

In This Section

- · Comments on Highway Modernization Plans
- School Group Reorganizes, Broadens Base
- Lobbyist Registrations

CED URGES ROAD TAX

The Committee for Economic Development Jan. 16 said "federal and state governments should rely mainly on user charges (chiefly gasoline and diesel fuel taxes) to finance rapid modernization of the nation's highways. CED said that while "there is no completely fair and efficient way of charging highway users for their use of the roads" the direct benefits they received "are more than sufficient" to justify charging them, rather than the general taxpayer. "Primary responsibility for highway development and financing should remain with state and local governments, but the federal government's share of the cost of improving the vital Interstate system should be increased" the group said.

TIRE DEALERS TO FIGHT RETREAD TAX

The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn. Jan. 9 said it would continue to resist a four cent a pound tax on tread rubber as a means for gaining revenue for highway proposals. The group said "the revenue from this source over a 15-year period is less than the money which would be derived from raising the gasoline tax by an additional one-half cent for only one year."

SCHOOL GROUP REORGANIZES

The formation of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools to replace the National Citizens Commission for Public Schools was announced Jan. 9. The Commission on the same date ended six years of activity designed to interest the public in schools. The new group will continue this work but will have a broader membership and purpose.

The Commission's membership was limited to less than 50 men and women, all prominent in their fields, but professional educators were not admitted. Current plans for the Council call for as many as 100 members from every state including educational leaders.

Lobbyist Registrations

Thirty-two groups, individuals, law and public relations firms filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Jan. 3-12.

The 1956 registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional, and veterans and military.

Citizen Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Peoples Lobby, Inc., 1337 21st St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- Ex-Rep. J. HARDIN PETERSON, (D Fla. 1933-51), Cochrane Bldg., Lakeland, Fla. Filed

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation designed for the procurement of animal protection."

Compensation -- \$500 retainer.

Expenses -- \$400.

Previous Registration -- Alaska Statehood Committee; Government of Guam; U.S. Air Lines; Fort Lauderdale Air Lines. (1952 Almanac, p. 442,445) Florida Citrus Mutual. (1953 Almanac, p. 601,607; 1954 Almanac, p. 698; 1955 Almanac, p. 700) West Coast Inland Navigation District. (1954 Almanac, p. 694) Tomoka Land Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 693; 1955 Almanac, p. 695.) Gene Salentine; Howard L. Shannon. (1955 Almanac, p. 704).

• EMPLOYER -- Women's City Club; National League of American Pen Women; North Star Union of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; District of Columbia Federation of Citizens' Assns.; and the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, all of Washington, D. C.

Registrant -- ANNA K. WILEY, 2345 Ashmead Pl.,

Washington 9, D.C. Filed 1/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Women's City Club, "all things affecting the city of Washington;" NLAPW, amendment of the Internal Revenue Code and copyright law; WCTU, "temperance and the prevention of narcotic peddling;" Federation of Citizens' Assns. and Federation of Women's Clubs, "national representation for the District of Columbia,"

Previous Registration -- Women's City Club; National League of American Pen Women; North Star Union of Women's Christian Temperance Union; District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs. (1955 Almanac,

p. 699)

Foreign Groups

 EMPLOYER -- Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/7/56. Legislative Interest -- "Final lump sum settlement

of...claims arising from the requisitioning of 40 Danish vessels by the U.S. government in 1941."

• EMPLOYER -- Philippine Sugar Assn., 2400 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1025 Conn.

Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/10/56. Legislative Interest -- "To amend and extend the

Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registration -- Philippine Steam Navigation Co. and Compania Maritima. (1952 Almanac, p.442; 1953 Almanac p. 593, 1954 Almanac p. 699) Philippine-American War Damage Claimants. (1954 Almanac, p. 699, 690) Philippine Steam Navigation Co., Philippine Non-Profit Institutions and Philippine Sugar Association. (1955 Almanac, p. 701)

Individuals

• EMPLOYER -- Little and Christman, 120 Wall St.,

Registrant -- PURCELL & NELSON, law firm, 910

17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain more favorable quota treatment for Nicaraguan sugar...(by)...revision and extension of Sugar Act of 1948."

Compensation -- Retainer of \$2,500.

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 23)

• EMPLOYER -- Skrod & Co., Inc., 99 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- DANZANSKY & DICKEY, law firm, 1406 G St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Increase in sugar import quotas...for island of Formosa."

Compensation -- \$5,000 retainer.

Expenses -- \$500.

• EMPLOYER -- Spokane Indian Tribe, Washington.

Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN, BARKER & HAWKINS, law firm, 744 Jackson Pl., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting

Indians or Indian tribes."

Previous Registration -- Nicholas B. Perry. (1951 Almanac, p. 712; firm registered as Wilkinson, Boyden & Cragun) Arapaho Indian Tribe and Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians. (1953 Almanac, p. 596, 597) Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Indians of California, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, Klamath Tribe of Indians and the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. Almanac, p. 696, 697; firm registered as Wilkinson, Boyden, Cragun & Barker for 1953-54)

• EMPLOYER -- Trustees under the will of Thomas C. Donnehy, c/o The Northern Trust Co., 50 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- CHARLES W. DAVIS, 1 N. La Salle

St., Chicago 2, Ill. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to conform the incidents of ownership tests for including proceeds of life insurance in the gross estate of a decedent who died between Feb. 10, 1939, and Jan. 11, 1941, with the standard applicable to decedents who died after Jan. 11, 1941."

Previous Registration -- Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., Clearing Industrial District, The Copley Press, Singer Manufacturing Co. and John Stuart. (1954 Almanac,

p. 681, 692, 702)

EMPLOYER -- None listed.

Registrant -- BOZELL & JACOBS, INC., 205 N. La

Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "As public relation counsel for the American Medical Assn. some of our activities were in connection with HR 7225" a bill to amend Title II of the Social Security Act.

• EMPLOYER -- None listed.

Registrant -- VERNON F. HOVEY, 101 Nott Terrace,

Schenectady 1, N.Y. Filed 1/6/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to terminate unfair tax advantages of cooperative corporations in the dairy industry."

Expenses -- \$500 first quarter 1956.

Labor

• EMPLOYER -- Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F St., N.W., Room 906, Washington 4, D.C.

Registrant -- ARTHUR F. AEBERSOLD, 900 F St., N.W., Room 906, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Retention and improvement of the Civil Service Retirement and U.S. Employees' Compensation Act."

Compensation -- \$6,000 annually.

Expenses -- \$10 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government. (1955 Almanac, p. 699)

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Wine Institute, 717 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- HENRY T. GAGE, 1100 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/10/56,

Legislative Interest -- None listed. Compensation -- \$500 annually. Expenses -- \$200 annually

 EMPLOYER -- American Life Convention, 230 N, Mich, Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Registrant -- RICHARD E. VERNOR, 1701 K St.,

N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/10/56. Legislative Interest -- "Any prospective legislation which will affect the life insurance business."

 EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN SUPER PHOSPHATE INSTITUTE, INC., P.O. Box 405, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/9/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation that will affect

the utilization of superphosphate as an aid to agriculture."

Previous Registration -- (1954 Almanac, p. 680)

 EMPLOYER -- Association of American Railroads, Transport Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CARLISLE BARGERON & ASSO-CIATES, public relations firm, 614 Sheraton Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to implement report of Presidential Advisory Committee on Transportation Policy and Organization.

Compensation -- \$1,250 monthly. Expenses -- \$1,750 monthly.

 EMPLOYER -- Chicago & North Western Railway System, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to carry out the expressed intent of Congress in connection with certain provisions of the Revenue Act of 1942 regarding reorganized railroad corporations."

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL OF LOCAL GAS COMPANIES, 724 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose such bills as HR 6645 and S 1853, to amend the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- \$30,000 annually.

Registrant -- C. H. FRAZIER, 724 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

2. Registrant -- W. E. HIMSWORTH, 724 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/3/56. Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

• EMPLOYER -- General Electric Co., Atomic Products Division, Schenectady 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- NELSON P. JACKSON, 777 14th St.,

N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills relating to the atomic industry.'

Compensation -- \$2,000

● EMPLOYER -- Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., Walkerville, Ontario, Canada; Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec, Can da; Moore Corp., Ltd., 330 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Distillers Corp.-Seagram Ltd., 1430 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Massey-Harris-Ferguson Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Dome Mines Ltd., S. Porcupine, Ontario, Canada; and International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., 25 King St., West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada,

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amending the income tax convention with Canada to provide for reciprocal credits and allowances in respect of dividends received by individuals in one country from corporations in the other country."

 EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONSUMERS AND SMALL PRODUCERS OF NATURAL GAS, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- None listed.

1. Registrant -- ALEX M. CLARK, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- None listed.

2. Registrant -- P. K. WARD, Room 219, Washington Hotel, Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/56. Legislative Interest -- None listed.

• EMPLOYER -- Long Island Lighting Co., 250 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y.

Registrant -- DAVID K. KADANE, 250 Old Country

Rd., Mineola, N.Y. Filed 1/6/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposes amendments to the Natural Gas Act, particularly the Harris bill (HR 6645) and the Fulbright bill (S 1853)" to amend the Natural Gas Act.

• EMPLOYER -- National Machine Tool Builders' Assn., 2071 E. 102nd St., Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5. D.C. Filed 1/11/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the machine tool industry; concerned with extension of renegotiation and revenue revision."

• EMPLOYER -- Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- CHARLES J. BLOCH, 520 First National Bank Bldg., Macon, Ga. Filed 1/6/56. Legislative Interest -- "Against S 2577 and other

bank holding legislation."

Previous Registration -- Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co., (1947 Almanac, p. 763). Attapulgus Clay Co., (1950 Almanac, p. 775.)

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SOUTHWESTERN PEANUT SHELLERS ASSN., Box 48, Durant, Okla. Filed 1/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation pertaining to peanut price support, acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and other peanut programs and legislation.' Expenses -- \$400 annually.

• EMPLOYER - Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, California.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, law firm, 701 Union Trust Co. Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/5/56.

Legislative Interest -- Opposed to HR 6227 and S 2577, bills to regulate bank holding companies.

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

• EMPLOYER -- Washington Gas Light Co., 11th and

H Sts., N.W., Washingtor. 1, D.C.
Registrant -- Ex-Sen. JAMES P. KEM, (R Mo. 1947-53), 1625 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed

Legislative Interest -- "Pending legislation in 84th

Congress regarding regulation of natural gas."

Compensation -- "Retainer of \$10,000."

Previous Registrations -- American Marine Institute, American Metal Co., The Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Washington Gas Light Co. (1953 Almanac, p. 585, 586, 592) Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation, Estate of Mary Clark de Brabant and Katherine C. Williams; Field Enterprises; Education Division, Field Foundation; T. H. Mastin & Co.; Johnston, Lemon & Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 682, 701, 683, 686, 685) The Tariff Committee of the Woven Felt Industry. (1955 Almanac, p. 695.)

• EMPLOYER -- West Central Texas Oil & Gas Assn., F & M Bank Bldg., Abilene, Texas.

Registrant -- W. H. KITTRELL, Commercial Bldg., Dallas 2, Texas. Filed 1/12/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the business of producing oil and natural gas."

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Melben Oil Co. (1949 Almanac, p. 846)

• EMPLOYER -- Western Tax Council, Inc., First National Bank Bldg., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- ROBERT H. McNEILL, 815 156h St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/7/56.

Legislative Interest -- For S J Res 23, to limit

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Beaufort Fisheries, Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 685)

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

President Eisenhower continued to keep his intentions about seeking re-election or retirement to himself. In the meantime, his aides, friends and supporters entered his name in two state Presidential preference primaries, continued organizing their resources with the air of a group convinced he would run again.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn) opened his drive to win the Democratic primary in New Hampshire and to line up the state's eight Democratic delegates in his favor.

Adlai E, Stevenson (D) Jan, 17 filed for the Minnesota primary and took the occasion to issue statements on current topics.

Chronologically the activities of the three:

EISENHOWER

Jan. 11 -- Three physicians examined President Eisenhower, reported his "physical condition is excellent." Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. conferred with the President, said "there had been no serious discussion" of the second term question. Eisenhower said he would neither assent nor dissent to entry of his name in the primary.

Jan. 12 -- Florida State GOP Chairman G, Harold Alexander said the President's name would be entered in the May 29 primary there. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N,H.) said he would fight any attempt to corner New Hampshire's delegates for any other candidate if the president did not run.

Jan. 13 -- Minnesota Republican leaders said they would enter the President's name in the March 20 primary. Earl S. Hewitt, Hanover, N.H., publisher filed as a delegate candidate pledged to the President, requiring Presidential consent for him to stay on the ballot.

Jan. 16 -- Gov. Lane Dwinell (R) filed nomination papers intended "to enter the President's name in the New Hampshire primary." Gov. William G. Stratton (R) officially entered the President's name in the Illinois primary. The President was officially informed that his name was entered in New Hampshire. The White House said it would have no comment yet.

Jan. 17 -- In New York, the National Citizens for Eisenhower was reactivated. Gen. Lucius D. Clay (ret.), Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Sidney J. Weinberg, New York banker and financier, made the announcement in a letter to other organizers.

Jan. 18 -- William W. Downey, aide to Gov. Stratton, said Stratton talked with Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, Brownell and Thomas C. Stephens, former White House appointment secretary, before filing the President's name in Illinois.

KEFAUVER

Jan. 12 -- Declined to disclose financial details of his current campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination because "it is neither the practice nor required by law."

Jan. 14 -- Appointed William A. Roberts, Washington attorney, as treasurer of his campaign committee.

Jan. 15 -- Said the Eisenhower foreign policy "has been scaring our friends...half to death. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) has been falling apart at the seams." He spoke during a three-day tour of New England.

STEVENSON

Jan, 8 -- Said President Eisenhower's assessment of foreign policy in the State of the Union message was "not accurate." Said he felt the Harris-Fulbright bill to lift federal controls from natural gas producers might not "give ample protection to the consumer."

Jan. 17 -- Personally filed a slate of delegates pledged to him in the Minnesota Presidential primary election March 20. Said he felt the United States should make a "declaration of intent" about foreign aid. This, he said, would have the U.S. make it clear that if it helped foreign countries to start projects it also would help to complete them.

Political Briefs

TRUMAN ON AGRICULTURE

Former President Harry S. Truman Jan. 14 said the American farmer was in a mess created by President Eisenhower and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. If the Republicans wanted to help farmers, he said, they would consult with farmers and give farmers a voice in management of their affairs; channel surplus food and fiber to the poor and hungry of the world; use some of the surplus to improve the diet of the underprivileged at home; restore farm price supports to 90 percent of parity.

JACKSON FOR VEEP

Sen, Michael J. Mansfield (D Mont.) Jan. 8 proposed that Sen, Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) be picked by the Democratic nominating convention as the Vice Presidential candidate.

FARM PROGRAM ASSAILED

Gov, Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.) Jan. 14 said the Eisenhower Administration farm program was a "deceptive, cagily worded installment plan designed solely as a dragnet for votes."

HERTER HAILS MODERATION

Gov. Christian A. Herter (R Mass.) Jan. 12 said the policy of "moderation" would win the 1956 Presidential election for the Republicans.

State Roundup

ALASKA -- Delegate E.L. Bartlett (D) Jan. 10 said he would seek re-election to a seventh term.

FLORIDA -- Rep. Robert L. Sikes (D) Jan. 8 was named general chairman of the Florida committee backing Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination.... Leon County Circuit Judge Hugh Taylor Jan. 12 ruled Gov. Leroy Collins (D) was eligible to run for a full four year term. The ruling was to be appealed to the state Supreme Court.... Winton H. (Win) King, 36, former Administrative Assistant to ex-Rep. Courtney Campbell (D 1953-55) Jan. 19 announced for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the First District to oppose Rep. William C. Cramer (R).

INDIANA -- Claude Wickard, 62, Jan. 13 announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for Senator at the state convention June 26. He was Secretary of Agriculture 1940-1945; REA Administrator 1945-53.

ILINOIS - Rep. Harold Velde (R), former chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, Jan. 18 said he would not seek re-election in the 18th District. He got 57.4 percent of the votes in 1954.... Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R) Jan. 13 said he would retire from Congress at the end of this term. Reed has represented the 14th District since Jan. 3, 1935, is ranking GOP member of the Judiciary Committee. The 14th District is counted safe Republican.... Rep. Kenneth Gray (D) Jan. 14 said he would seek re-election to a second term in the 25th District.... James Drew, Springfield barber, Jan. 14 said he would seek the Democratic Congressional nomination in the 21st District.

IOWA -- Rep. H.R. Gross (R) Jan. 11 said he would seek re-election to his fifth term in Congress from the Third District, safe Republican.... Henry McCullough, Davenport realtor, Jan. 12 said he was a candidate for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the First District.... Lumond F. Wilcox, Jefferson attorney, Jan. 11 said he was a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

LOUISIANA -- Former Gov. Earl Long Jan. 17 won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and with no Republican opposition, assurance of a third term in the governor's mansion. Long drew 51.5 percent of the vote with 82 percent of the ballots counted. In 1,725 of 2,039 precincts Long had 340,702 to 159,105 for his nearest competitor, New Orleans Mayor deLesseps Morrison. Long will succeed Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D), an Eisenhower supporter in 1952.

MARYLAND -- George P. Mahoney, Baltimore contractor, Jan. 10 formally filed as a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Rep. John W. McCormack (D) Jan. 10 urged Massachusetts Democrats to recognize William H. Burke as chairman of the Democratic State Committee.... Gov. Christian Herter (R), mentioned as a Presidential possibility if President Eisenhower retired, Jan. 17 said he had no plans to enter any state Presidential primaries.

MISSOURI -- Sen. Thomas C, Hennings Jr. (D) Jan. 10 announced for re-election to a second term. He supported President Eisenhower on 56 percent of Senate roll calls and opposed him on 27 percent in 1955. His CQ Party Unity score was 85 percent.... Eight of 9 Democratic Representatives from Missouri Jan. 13, endorsed Sen. Stuart Symington for the Democratic Presidential nomination.... W.S, Dale (R), mayor of St. Joseph Jan. 12 said he would seek the Republican Congressional nomination in the Sixth District.

NEW JERSEY -- Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) Jan. 12 asked the state legislature to redraw the boundaries of New Jersey's Congressional districts. He said the redistricting job had not been done since 1931, and criticized what he called gerrymandering of certain districts.

NEW YORK -- James C. Healy, law secretary to Bronx Borough President James J. Lyons, Jan. 10 became Democratic candidate for Congress, 22nd District. Barnett Davis, 50, Jan. 12 announced as Republican candidate in the District.... The state's Democratic county chairmen Jan. 11 unanimously endorsed Averell Harriman for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- Patrick N.H. O'York, Dover, Jan. 13 filed as a Democratic convention delegate "favorable" to Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan.

OHIO -- Rep. Jackson E, Betts (R) Jan. 10 announced candidacy for re-election to a fourth term from the Eighth District, safe Republican.... Lawrence Stickell, Galesburg attorney, Jan. 14 said he was a candidate for Republican nomination to Congress in the 19th District.... Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) Jan. 18 said he would seek a Fifth term in the 18th District, a doubtful district.

TEXAS -- Sen. Price Daniel (D) Jan. 12 said he would retain his Senate seat while campaigning for the party's gubernatorial nomination in the August primary. He said he would resign the seat if he won nomination.

UTAH -- Gov. J. Bracken Lee Jan. 13 asked the Internal Revenue Service to start a court test over his refusal to pay a portion of the federal tax due on his 1955 income. He contended it was unconstitutional to use income tax revenue for foreign aid. I reasury Secretary George M. Humphrey Jan. 17 said he would sue to recover the funds.

VIRGINÍA -- Thomas H. Woods, 38, Falls Church dry cleaner, Jan. 10 announced candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Representative in the 10th District.

WISCONSIN -- The Eisenhower for President Club of Wisconsin Jan. 12 announced a slate of 30 candidates would seek election in the Wisconsin Presidential primary April 3 as Eisenhower delegates.

DULLES DEFENDS POLICIES

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had to fend off criticism from several directions about his foreign policy. Most of the attacks stemmed from a Life Magazine article crediting him with averting three wars, but others came after he asked Congress for authority to make long term foreign aid commitments.

The article quoted him as saying: "You have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war....
The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art." He also said, according to the article, that Britain backed down after agreeing to join

the United States in the Indochina war.

Adlai E. Stevenson, a possible Democratic Presidential candidate, Jan. 14 said Dulles appeared "willing to play Russian roulette with the life of the nation" while Vice President Richard M. Nixon said avoiding war in Korea, Indochina and Formosa "is to the eternal credit

of the President and the Secretary of State."

Dulles prefaced his Jan. 17 press conference with his own reaction to the article: "Most of the statements specifically attributed to me are quotations or close paraphrases of what I had already said elsewhere.... The policy of seeking to prevent war by preventing miscalculation by a potential aggressor is not a personal policy...(but) a national policy." During the remainder of the conference he said authority to make long term foreign aid commitments was necessary to compete with Russia, especially in Asia.

WATER PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Jan. 17 endorsed the principle that those who benefit from federal water resources de-

velopments should help pay for them.

The principle was part of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy report which, according to the Interior Department, provided "a blue-print to ease this country's existing water shortage and to provide the water needs for a population of 200 million by 1975."

The report said "in most instances direct indentifiable beneficiaries should pay a larger share of the cost for benefits received than they do now." It recommended creation of a new post of coordinator of water resources and an independent board to analyze the feasibility of water development projects.

Mr. Eisenhower submitted the report to Congress with the comment the proposals "will reconcile many practices among federal agencies that are now in conflict."

INTELLIGENCE REVIEW BOARD

President Eisenhower Jan. 13 created an eight-member board of "outstanding citizens" to review periodically "the foreign intelligence activities of the government." He said the new unit would deal particularly, but not exclusively, with the work of the Central Intelligence Agency. Members of the board: Dr. James R. Killian, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Adm.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Jan, 19 told his 77th news conference he had no objection to entry of his name in the New Hampshire Presidential primary or in other states. But he said he had not made up his mind about seeking re-election. He said "I hope that all who vote in the Republican primaries...will carefully weigh all the possibilities and personalities that may be involved.... I would hope...the accident of my illness...would not have the effect of interfering with the privilege of every member of our party to express his preference for the Presidential candidate of his choice." The President said "it would be idle to pretend my health can be wholly restored,... My tuture life must be carefully regulated to avoid excessive fatigue." (Weekly Report, p. 77)

Richard L. Conolly, president of Long Island University; Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle; Benjamin F. Fairless, director of U.S. Steel Corp.; Gen. John E. Hull, former U.S. commander in the Far East and currently president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Assn.; Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Great Britain; Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense; and Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the executive committee of Inland Steel Corp.

Nominations

President Eisenhower announced the following appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore, Md., a Republican, as United States Circuit Judge, Fourth Circuit; Jan. 12.

Warren E. Burger of St. Paul, Minn., a Republican, as United States Circuit Judge, District of Columbia Circuit; Jan. 12.

Sobeloff and Burger originally were appointed to these posts in 1955, but the nominations died when the Senate failed to act on them during the first session.

Confirmations

The Senate confirmed the following nomination: Russell C, Harrington of Providence, R.I., a Republican, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Jan. 16.

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 to Jan. 17, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmasters	Other
Confirmed	1,131	1,767
Withdrawn	12	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	344	345
Total Submitted	1,490	2,056

In This Section (Jan. 13-19)

- Senate Committee Opens Sugar Quota Hearings
- Ex-President Hoover Testifies on Presidency
- · Communist Direction Laid to Four GI Schools
- Senate Examines Eisenhower Farm Program
- · Government's Role in Cuban Nickel Plant Aired

SUGAR QUOTAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

HELD HEARINGS -- On HR 7030 which would establish new marketing quotas for United States and foreign sugar sellers. (CQ Almanac, 1955, p. 173)

BACKGROUND -- HR 7030 was passed by the House July 30, 1955, by a standing vote of 194-44. It was reported July 22, 1955 (H Rept 1348) by the House Agriculture Committee.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) said Cuban objections that the proposed quota changes would penalize its producers by allocating a greater share of the market to U.S. producers were "not borne out by the facts." HR 7030 would let U.S. producers supply a bigger share of the sugar demand when U.S. consumption exceeded 8,350,000 tons in any one year. Ellender said "failure to grant this (increased market) will mean that our sugarcane farmers, who already have lost nearly one-third of their total acreage since 1949, face still further drastic cuts in acreages." Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse also supported that view.

Henry F. Holland, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said "care is obviously required to avoid action which would materially worsen Cuba's present economic position, particularly since Cuba has always been our largest source of sugar as well as our most readily expansible source of additional sugar in

event of emergency."

Jan, 17 -- Oscar Chapman, former Secretary of Interior, said HR 7030's formula would increase Cuba's market annually by 220,000 tons compared with an 18,000 ton annual increase for Mexico. He said Mexico urgently needs the sugar trade.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D III.) supported Cuba's position, said that the Caribbean area was better suited for sugar production than the U.S. He said letting Cuba supply more sugar would save the taxpayer money.

Lawrence Crosby of the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council said "Cuba cannot maintain its standard of living unless it sells more sugar to the U.S. or on the world market." The island's economy was being kept afloat currently by large government public works programs, he said.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- House Un-American Activities, ACTION -- Jan, 17 released its annual report on Communism stating:

"The menace of Communism in America remains unabated; the Committee found out that 10 hitherto undisclosed Communist cells operated within the government; Communists have attempted to indoctrinate American youths in summer camps; "radio and television networks continue to use the talents of Communist party members because of inadequate information and investigative facilities."

The report recommended:

Authority to use technical devices (such as wire taps) in "matters affecting the national security; prosecuting willfully contradictory statements before federal bodies as perjury without making the federal government prove which statements were false; extending the statute of limitations for espionage; stiffening the penalties for conspiracy to overthrow the government to \$20,000 in fines and 20 years imprisonment.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee held hearings Feb. 28 to Dec. 14, 1955, in various parts of the country.

(1955 Almanac, p. 538)

EASING THE PRESIDENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On ways of 'lightening Presi-

dential burdens.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Former President Herbert Hoover renewed his plea for appointment of an administrative Vice President to relieve the President of "a monumental amount of secondary duties." He said these duties ranged from approval of "diplomas for graduating classes of Galludet College" to receiving and approving the personnel board of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He said his proposal, if carried out, would not conflict with the work of the Constitutional Vice President,

Subcommittee Chairman John F, Kennedy (D Mass.) said there was no thought of encouraging delegation of "matters of policy" normally discharged by the President. He said it was not the Subcommittee's intention "to consider any delegation of constitutional duties...(re-

quiring) a constitutional amendment."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- In a letter to Kennedy former President Harry S. Truman said "I have always been of the opinion that the Chief Executive...is the responsible head of the Government and...it is not possible for him to delegate any...functions of his office as...set out in the Constitution."

Special Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams Jan. 11 said in a letter to Kennedy "...I know of no objection which we would have if the Congress should decide to make such an office available to the President for his

use."

ARMED FORCES PROCUREMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 16 issued a report (S Rept 1380) on textile procurement in the military services stating:

"...Evidence was...presented...showing that unscrupulous contractors had bribed and connived with both civilian employees and armed services officers attached to the Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency to improperly favor contractors in the award and

administration of contracts.'

The Navy and Army have filed claims against contractors totalling \$511,475 -- more than half of it against Harry Lev, Chicago hat manufacturer, a principal witness in hearings held Jan. 28-July 19, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 514)

The Subcommittee recommended:

"...the institution of prosecution by the Attorney General against the individuals whose testimony or ac-

tivities indicate criminal offenses.

"Government agencies dealing with procurement should...improve their enforcement measures to prevent fraudulent inspection practices, to police more thoroughly instances of conflict of interests, and to detect and to punish the acceptance of gifts and bribes."

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services,

ACTION -- Jan. 17 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 8499) to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 to require award of military contracts by competitive bidding rather than negotiation. The bill was drafted by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) as a substitute for HR 7995. (Weekly Report, p. 56)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 13 -- Assistant Secretary of Air Force Dudley C. Sharp said the Air Force could not buy advanced plans and complicated weapons by adver-

tising for bids.

NIAGARA DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- Jan. 16 ordered reported by a 6-5 vote S 1823, a bill providing for redevelopment of the United States share of the Niagara Falls, N.Y., by the New York State Power Authority.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee and the House Public Works Committee held hearings in 1955 on rival proposals for power development at Niagara but did not send a bill to the floor. (1955 Almanac, p. 452)

RUSSIAN RIVER

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works.

ACTION -- Jan. 16 reported (S Rept 1394) HR 7930, a bill to raise the authorization for the first stage of the Russian River project in California from \$11,522,000 to \$12,687,000.

BACKGROUND -- The House Jan. 12 passed, by voice

vote without opposition, HR 7930.

VENTURA RIVER

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, ACTION -- Jan. 16 ordered reported S 926 authorizing construction and operation of a reclamation project in the Ventura River, California,

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- Jan 23 Finance -- On HR 7030 which would revise marketing quotas for sugar sellers, Closed.
 - 24 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee -- On S 2818 which would separate the Civil Aeronautics Administration from the Commerce Department.
 - 25 Foreign Relations Committee -- Disarmament.
 - 26 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Radio and television industry.
 - 26 Public Works -- Proposals to deepen Great Lakes channels to link them with the St, Lawrence Seaway.
- Feb 2 Small Business, Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee --Problems of motion picture distributors and exhibitors.
 - 15 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On S 923 which would restrict the use of liquor advertisements.

HOUSE

- Jan 31 Merchant Marine and Fisheries -- 1954 Cargo Preference Act (PL 664) which requires half U.S. foreign aid cargo to be carried in U.S.
- Feb 14 House Un-American Activities -- Subversives in the government.

JOINT

Feb 7 Atomic Energy -- Peaceful uses of atomic energy.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 13 -- R, Karl Honaman, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, said he fully agreed with a March, 1955, Defense Department directive regarding withholding of information which did not "constitute a constructive contribution to the primary mission of the Department of Defense." Honaman said the directive was intended mainly to suppress interservice rivalry.

GI SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On allegedly Communist-di-

rected schools training GI Bill students.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 18 -- Burne Hovarth and Silas Rhodes, owners of the Cartoonists and Illustrators School Inc. of New York, said they have not been Communists since the founding of the school in 1947, but invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about previous affiliations. John J. Huber, former FBI agent, said he had seen Hogarth's name on party membership rolls "as late as October, 1947." M. Michael Freedland, half owner of Radio and TV Technical School of Allentown, Pa. said he had not been a Communist since 1949 but invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked about previous activities.

Leo D, Rhodes, director of the Robert Louis Steven-

son School of New York, said he had "immediately" cleaned up the school's staff after his purchase of the school in June, 1952, by firing 20 teachers he believed to have Communist leanings.

Subcommittee Investigator Paul Tierney said the fourth school under investigation was the California Labor School of San Francisco. He said the other three schools received about \$3 million in federal money to train veterans.

FHA DISASTER LOANS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. ACTION -- Jan. 19 reported SJ Res 113 which would amend the Federal Housing Act to make it easier for homeowners in disaster areas to get FHA loans.

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency. ACTION -- Jan. 18 ordered H J Res 471 favorably reported, a measure similar to S J Res 113,

MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On anti-merger bills HR 6748, HR 7229 and HR 8332.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) sponsor of HR 6748, said: The "utter failure" to stem corporate mergers was due to lack of enforcement of the Clayton Act by the Justice Department and Federal Trade Commission; incentives for mergers lie in government tax laws which favor big business and high income families; unchecked, the current merger movement "will end with a few giant corporations owning all the wealth of the country."

He recommended: reduction of the basic corporate tax rate from 30 to 22 percent; new organization to supply funds to small and medium-sized firms for "long-term business investment," HR 6748 would require million dollar corporations to notify the Justice Department and FTC about merger intentions. It would also give the government more power to prohibit mergers.

FTC Chairman John W. Gwynne said current laws were "inadequate" to stem the "flood tide" of business mergers. He favored requiring companies with capital of more than \$10 million to file merger notices.

Jan. 18 -- Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Small Business Committee said the "trend toward economic concentration must be halted...if we are to preserve our traditional system of fair and free competition."

Jack T. Jennings of the Cooperative League of the U.S. favored stricter merger legislation.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Policies Subcommittee. BEGAN HEARINGS -- On charges of abuses in auto

marketing.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee Jan. 18 released a report which said that a high percentage of auto dealers felt "bootlegging" of new cars had hurt their business and blamed it on over-production or sales pressure from the manufacturers.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 19 -- George Romney of American Motors Corp. said he believed car sales would decline in 1956 because "we are going to begin in 1956 to pay the price of bootlegging, price packing, over-production, misleading advertising and absurd credit.'

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee,

ACTION -- Jan. 18 ordered reported to the full Committee by a vote of 17-5, a bill, HR 412, to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion and reclamation project in Colorado at a cost not to exceed \$157 million. The Subcommittee amended the bill to make it conform with S 300, a similar bill.

BACKGROUND -- S 300 was reported (S Rept 233) by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee April 28, 1955, but did not receive floor action.

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Administration's farm program.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 12 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said "quick action" could make "the soil bank operative for 1956 crops. A month or two of unavoidable delay might cost us a year's time in getting the program launched. Before farmers would comply (to cutting their production acreage 20 percent) they would have to feel that their net income would be at least as high as if they had planted their allotted acres." He said about \$1 billion in surplus commodities or the cash equivalent would be paid to farmers in the first year under the acreage reserve program. He said the program was an emergency measure, not a permanent solution. Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.) said he hoped to have a farm bill ready for the Senate by Jan. 25.

Jan. 17 -- Ellender detailed another farm program "based largely on testimony by witnesses before the Committee at grassroots hearings during the recess." It included a return to high, rigid supports on basic crops; a soil bank program; a system of sliding supports intended to give small farmers higher supports than

large producers; and a two-price system for rice. Jan. 18 -- James G. Patton, National Farmers Union president, said the Administration's plan to use surpluses to compensate farmers for reducing acreage "would aid only in selling part of Commodity Credit Corp. stock at bargain basement prices in the usual channels of trade.' He said 60 million acres should be retired from production and the parity level should be raised to 100 percent. He also urged retroactive support payments on the 1955 crop.

Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation president, called the soil bank plan a "step in the right direction." He urged continuation of flexible price supports and opposed proposals for "two-price plans for wheat and rice.

Patrick B. Healy of the National Milk Producers Assn. said dairy farmers were losing about \$600 million yearly as a result of the cut in support prices invoked by the Agriculture Department in 1954.

Jan. 19 -- Walter B. Garver of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. said the government should get out of the farm commodity business. He urged limited use of government farm price supports. "We believe the farm situation requires rapid adjustments of supply and output to what the market will absorb. We look upon the soil bank as a promising approach to the adjustment, but with some reservations as to its effectiveness in making the adjustments," he said. Garver said the average farm income in 1955 was down about 6 percent from the post-war average and "the current situation" was "not as bad as it might appear."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said total farm income had dropped \$6 billion, or nearly one-third, since World War II and at a time when national income had

risen 50 percent.

Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said he opposed the Administration proposal to sell farm surpluses "at market prices." Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) said he would not have co-sponsored the bill (S 2949) if he had known it contained this provision.

Representatives of the Southwest Kansas Irrigation Assn., Feed Grain Producers Assn., Vegetable Growers of America, National Institute of Social Welfare and

National Wildlife Institute also testified.

NICKEL PROJECT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Government Activities Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the \$43 million expansion of a government-owned nickel project at Nicaro, Cuba.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 13 -- Randall Cremer of the Frederick Snare Corp. of New York, supervisor of the nickel project, said General Services Administrator Edmund F. Mansure had recommended the Balmer and Moore Insurance Agency of Chicago as brokers for the workmen's compensation insurance contracts at the Nicaro plant. Cremer said Balmer and Moore ultimately received two-thirds of the plant's insurance business which was the \$64,000 in brokerage fees.

Cremer said the National Lead Co., which had charge of the expansion, selected Merritt-Chapman and Scott of New York, a construction firm headed by Louis Wolfson, for the building contract. Mansure, however, insisted that the Snare firm be given a share of the contract. Although the two firms are splitting the costs of the project, Cremer said, Merritt-Chapman had one employee in Cuba, while Snare had about 2,500.

Jan. 16 -- Mansure said he had submitted a list of four bidders for the Nicaro contract to Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall to get his views on their reputations but that Hall "took no part" in selecting one

for the contract.

Jan. 17 -- James P. Pinkley, head of GSA's nickelgraphite committee, said an offer from National Lead to supervise the project for "\$10 and costs" was turned down because the GSA feared the work would be limited. Subcommittee Chairman Jack Brooks (D Texas) said National Lead was then paid a \$30,000 fee instead.

William J. Balmer of the insurance firm and a Chicago Republican leader said he recommended Mansure

for the GSA job.

Jan. 18 -- Cremer said in a letter to the Subcommittee he did not call on Hall with Mansure in 1954 as Mansure had testified earlier.

AL SARENA MINES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee and the House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee sitting together. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On whether Al Sarena Mines Inc. of Mobile, Ala. and Trails, Ore., conspired with government officials to obtain public timber rights in Rogue River National Forest, Ore., under the guise of mining the land. (Weekly Report, p. 56)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 17 -- Richard N. Appling Jr., Bureau of Mines engineer, produced the Jan. 2, 1954, letter which had accompanied the private laboratory report on the Al Sarena claims. The letter indicated Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis knew the gist of the report before granting Al Sarena mining rights.

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.), who Jan. 12 charged Davis with approving the claim before reading the report, said Appling's letter would be turned over to the FBI to determine "how much it's been doctored, if any."

Jan. 18 -- Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle and E.F. Mynatt, legal adviser to the Forest Service, said it was not customary for the Bureau of Mines to be asked to sample mineral deposits on disputed mining claims. Such cases were usually referred back to the Bureau of Land Management, Mynatt said.

Jan. 19 -- McArdle said Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay had the right to grant 15 mining patents to Al Sarena Mines over the objections of the Forest Service. He said the company had cut 962,000 board feet of timber from the contested claims as of Nov. 21, 1955, and another 1,658,000 board feet from eight claims whose patent was not disputed by the Forest Service.

McArdle said the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management had agreed it was questionable whether there was a sufficient showing of mineral content on the 15 claims to justify the patent.

Committee Briefs

RIDGWAY

Chairman Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) of the House Appropriations Army Subcommittee Jan. 17 said Gen. Matthew Ridgway, retired chief of staff, will be invited to testify about pressures he said in a magazine article were levied against him by the Defense Department Ridgway Jan. 18 said he was willing to appear.

PATENTS

The Judiciary Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Subcommittee Jan. 11 reported "the present patent system is outmoded and should be reorganized to meet modern conditions."

SCHOOLS

Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee Jan. 13 said he would like to see more than \$250 million appropriated for federal grants to public schools. President Eisenhower Jan. 12 recommended that amount,

FUNDS

The Senate Rules Committee Jan. 13 approved \$1,383,000 to continue 13 Senate investigations another year. Biggest amount would be for the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Committee, \$285,000. The Senate must approve the budgets.

NATURAL GAS

The Senate Jan. 16 began debate on a bill (S 1853) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. (Weekly Report, p. 42)

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B, Johnson (D Texas) said he expected two to three weeks of debate on S 1853. He said he did not expect voting on amendments to the bill until about Jan, 25.

DEBATE -- Jan. 16 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)
-- "This bill will protect not only the present but future supplies of gas, and will at the same time through its regulatory provisions prevent unjustifiable increases in consumer prices for their gas."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Of 5,000 natural gas producers, "all but 200...sell less than two billion cubic feet of gas a year. One hundred and ninety-seven big producers sell 90 percent of the gas; all the others sell only

10 percent. That is the real issue."

Jan. 17 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Under the 1954 decision in the Phillips natural gas case, "for the first time in our nation's peacetime history, a highly competitive segment of our economy has been wrenched from the free enterprise system and converted into a public utility under the direct domination of the federal government."

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "Increasing federal bureaucratic interference with the price mechanism of the market place will eventually bring on the totalitarian economy and state.... If the federal government can regulate the price of gas at the wellhead, it can regulate the price of any other fuel, of any agricultural or manufactured commodity."

Jan. 18 -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- "This bill falls short of properly and adequately protecting the 26 million Americans who are consumers of natural gas...and who will find themselves at the mercy of the suppliers of

their gas" unless protected by law.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Congress must choose between two types of regulation on natural gas; one based on the reasonable market price, the other the utility rate type "whereby a producer would be allowed 6 percent on his depreciated cost."

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Determination of "reasonable market price" will not preclude "the escalation clauses which have brought about the constant rise

in the cost of gas.'

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

HOUSE

The House Jan. 18 passed, by voice vote, with amendments, a bill (HR 7871) to increase the disaster loan funds of the Small Business Administration.

BACKG ROUND -- The bill was reported (H Rept 1633) by the Banking and Currency Committee Jan. 6. (Weekly Report, p. 27) A committee amendment deleted provision for combining the SBA's disaster and business loan funds.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 7871:

• Authorized an increase in the SBA's disaster loan fund to \$125 million (from the existing \$25 million).

- Specified interest rates of three percent on disaster loans
- Authorized an increase in the SBA's revolving fund for all loans and contracts to \$375 million (from the existing \$275 million).

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Gordon L., McDonough (R Calif.) -- Raise the increases proposed in a committee amendment to \$125 million (from the proposed \$75 million) for disaster loans and \$375 million (from \$325 million) for the revolving fund. Jan. 18. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- At the end of 1955 the need for disaster loans was \$38 million, plus an estimated \$16 million more for West Coast disasters. SBA figured that \$21 million more, bringing the total to \$75 million, would "be sufficient to meet all needs for

the next fiscal year."

McDonough -- "I have had no disaster in my district" but California, the New England states and parts of Texas have been seriously affected by disasters and "we are not certain what the disasters of 1956 may prove to be." An increase in the authorization "is not an obligation on the debt" but a loan. "Why should we run the chance of too little, too late?"

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. ACTION -- Jan. 19 ordered favorably reported a bill (S 2690) to increase the funds available to the SBA for disaster loans. The bill would combine SBA's disaster and business loan funds and increase the combined total available for such loans by \$35 million, bringing it to \$210 million.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 16 -- Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes said he favored combining the two loan funds but saw no need for increasing the combined authorization. He said East Coast hurricanes and West Coast floods of 1955 had depleted the agency's disaster loan fund.

PASSAMAQUODDY PROJECT

The House Jan. 19 passed, by voice vote, with minor amendments, a resolution (S J Res 12) to authorize a study of the cost of constructing a hydroelectric power project at Passamaquoddy Bay between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was passed by the Senate on June 14, 1955, reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1182) July 14, 1955. The study had

been requested by President Eisenhower.

PROVISIONS -- As returned to the Senate by the House, S J Res 12:

 Requested the International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to survey the cost of a Passamaquoddy tidal power project, determine whether hydroelectric power could be produced at an economically feasible price, and determine what contribution the project would make to the national economy and defense.

· Authorized \$3 million for the survey.

In This Appendix . . . (Jan. 6-13)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-18

- 2. Sent to President
- 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
- 4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-19

- I. Agriculture
- 2. Appropriations
- 3. Education and Welfare
- 4. Foreign Policy
- 6. Military and Veterans
- 7. Miscellaneous and Ade
- 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this peried have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adapted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law

ent resolutions (S Con Ros or H Côn Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and ore then sen't or the President. They become low when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legisletion appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is precaded by an \underline{A} .

1. Public Laws

2. Sent to President

HR 5814 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28. Senate passed Jan. 12, 1956.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 51 -- Amend act entitled "To confer jurisdiction on states of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Wisconsin re criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states." MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Judiciary reported May 17, amended. Senate passed, amended, Jan. 12, 1956.

8 796 -- Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were

required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of their household goods and personal effects upon return from over-seas. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.). Senate rereferred to Judiciary Jan. 9, 1956.

S 1287 -- Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. House passed Aug. 1, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendment Jan. 12, 1956.

S 2157 — Authorize establishment of Inventive Contributions Awards
Board within Department of Defense, CAPEBART (R Ind.), Senate
rereferred to Judiciary Jan. 9, 1956.
S 2286 — Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1938 to provide for utilization
of privately owned shipping services in connection with transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense, MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Senate Interstate and
Foreign Commerce reported July 27. Senate passed Jan. 12, 1956.
S Con Res 59 — Request President to designate week of Jan. 29, 1956
through Feb. 4, 1956 as National Junior Achievement Week, JOHNSON (D Texas), Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9, 1956, Senate adopted Jan. 12.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

NONE

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 7930 -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control in Russian River Basin, Calif. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Public Works reported Jan. 9, 1956. House passed Jan. 12.
 H Con Res 199 -- Express best wishes of Congress to all participating in celebration of 250th anniversary of birth of Benjamin Franklin. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted Jan. 5, 1956. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9. Senate adopted Jan. 12.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3083 -- Transfer certain land within U.S. survey 1474, tract A, of

HR 3083 -- Transfer certain land within U.S., survey 1474, tract A., of townsite of Sitka, Alaska, to city of Sitka, Alaska. BARTLETT (D. Alaska). House Interior reported Jan. 12, 1956, amended.
HR 4582 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jun. 12, 1956.

HR 5428 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply re any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12, 1956.

HR 5844 -- Increase fee for executing application for passport from \$1 to \$3. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 12, 1956, amended.

reported Jan. 12, 1956, amended.

RR 7036 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. MASON (R III.).

House Ways and Menas reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12, 1956.

RR 7282 -- Make provision as allowance of credits for dividual accounts.

7262 -- Make provision re allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing alternative tax of corporation re its capital gains. HER-LONG (D Fla.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12,

HR 7364 -- Make provision re application of documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12, 1956.

HR 7871 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan.

H Con Res 94 -- Favor waiver of state residence requirements in certain elections, CURTIS (R Mass.). House Administration reported July 5, amended. House adopted on consent calendar July 30. Senate Rules re-

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CO's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

APPROPRIATIONS EDUCATION & WELFARE Housing & Schools Safety & Health Social Security

4. FOREIGN POLICY Administrative Policy Immigration & Naturalization International Relations

LABOR ALL ITARY & VETERANS

Defense Policy

7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE

Civil Service Congress Constitution, Civil Rights Crimes, Courts, Prisons District of Columbia Indian & Territorial Affairs Post Office Presidential Policy

8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY Business & Banking Commerce & Commi Natural Resources Public Works & Reclamation Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first was assigned. sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private hills are not listed

1. Agriculture

- 5 2869 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to continue and increase consumption of fluid milk by children in nonprofit schools of high school grade and under -- Agriculture
- S 2871 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for use of acreage voluntar-
- ily retired from production -- Agriculture. S 2872 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), -- 1/9/56 -- Provide that measurement prior to planting of cotton acreage allotments made at request of farmers shall be without cost to them -- Agriculture.
- (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) 1/9/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment of Act of 1938, as amended to increase farm marketing quotas and acreage allotments for 1956 for wheat farms -- Agriculture.
- S 2885 YOUNG (D N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to S 2884.

 S 2894 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 2869.
- S 2900 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for establishment and maintenance of forest experiment station in state of North Dakota -- Agriculture.
- 5 2903 -- HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend cottonacreage allotment provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended -- Agriculture.
- HR 8219 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 8 (b) of Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide administration of farm programs by democratically elected
- farmer committeemen -- Agriculture.

 HR 8262 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment
 Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments of 1956 crop of cotton --Agriculture.
- HR 8274 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 1/9/56 -- Limit price supports on an individual crop on individual farm -- Agriculture.

 HR 8320 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act
- of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8321 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Soil Conserva
- tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended -- Agriculture. HR 8322 -- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/56 -- Encourage sale of cotton for export and limit imports of manufactured cotton products
- HR 8335 -- COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Direct a redetermination of national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco for 1956-57 marketing year -- Agriculture.

TALLY OF DILLS

The number of measures public and private introduced in the 84th			This week's listing includes	
Congress from Jan. 5, Jan. 13, 1956.			Bills S 2863 to S 292 HR 8218 to HR	
	Senate	House	Resolutions	
Bills	2,927	8,453	S J Res 112 to 118	
Joint Resolutions	118	472	S Con Res - none	
Concurrent Resolutions	62	201	S Res 160 - 181	
Simple Resolutions	181	373	H J Res 462 to 472	
TOTAL	3,288	9,499	H Con Res - none H Res 359 to 373	

- HR 8340 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize appropriations of \$20 million for each of 5 fiscal years for payment of indemnities by U.S. for cattle destroyed because of brucellosis -- Agriculture.
- HR 8344 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide measurement prior to planting of cotton acreage allotments made at request of farmers
- to planning of cotton acreage anotheris make at request of armers shall be without cost to them -- Agriculture.

 HR 8345 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/12/58 -- Make provisions re price support and acreage allotments for cotton -- Agriculture.

 HR 8354 -- HARRISON (R Nob.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for orderly liquid-
- ation of government-owned surplus stocks of agricultural comm ties, prevent wasteful use of Nation's soil fertility, and help provide balanced flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.
- HR 8369 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish a conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation improvement of agricultural soil and water resources in relation to watershed development, stabilize farmers' income to adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain an abundant and even flow of
- farm commodities in interstate commerce -- Agriculture. HR 8346 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended to increase farm marketing quotas and acreage allotment for 1956 for wheat farms -- Agriculture.
- HR 8371 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8346. HR 8372 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8346. HR 8373 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize increases in funds available for eradication of brucellosis in cattle and for increasing
- the consumption of fluid milk in certain schools -- Agriculture. HR 8379 -- McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to extend maximum maturity of loans, advances, and discounts made or discounted by Federal Intermediate Credit Banks --Agriculture.
- HR 8384 -- NICHOLSON (R Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 8c (2) of Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 -- Agriculture. HR 8388 -- RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8262. H J Res 467 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/9/58 -- Make provisions re burley to-
- bacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 8374 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Appropriate funds for construction of local flood protection project North Andover and Law-rence Mass., for survey of Mystic River -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

- S 2905 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Duff (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize five-year program of federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary
- school construction -- Labor. S 2925 -- SMITH (R Maine), George (D Ga.), Chavez (D N.M.), Green (D R.I.), Wiley (R Wis.), Langer (R N.D.), Aiken (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Rail, whey (R wils.) Lainger (R N.J.), Alken (R VI.), Young (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Ives (R N.Y.), Watkins (R Utah), Kerr (D Okla.), Case (R S.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Carlson (R Kan.), Butler (R Md.), Welker (R Idaho), Duff (R Pa.), Potter (R Mich.), Beall (R Md.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Payne (R Maine), Bender (R Ohio), Case (R N.J.), Neuberger (D Ore.) 1/12/56 -- Authorize five-year program for expansion of medical education and research -- Labor.
- S J Res 113 -- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/9/56 -- Permit FHA Title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

- HR 8261 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/9/56 -- Increase funds available for
- school milk program -- Agriculture.

 HR 8263 -- KLEIN (D K.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.

 HR 8398 -- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide direct aid to states
- and territories for educational purposes only -- Ways and Means.

 H J Res 471 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 1/12/56 -- Permit FHA title I repair
 assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters -- Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

- S 2870 -- HOLLAND (D Fia.) -- 1/9/58 -- Provide for research and technical assistance relating to control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public-health importance and mosquito vectors of
- HR 8218 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 1/9/56 -- Prohibit insurance companies doing insurance business of interstate character from issuing group health, hospitalization, and accident insurance which may be canceled after a period of 3 years for any reason other than nonpayment of premium -- Commerce.
- HR 8271 -- O'HARA (R Minn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for protection of public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under conditions of their intended use -- Commerce.
- HR 8275 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8271.
- FASCELL (D Fia.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance relating to control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public-health importance and mosquito vectors of hu-
- man disease -- Commerce. HR 8349 -- FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend War Risk Insurance Act to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from the
- forces of nature -- Commerce. HR 8400 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8348.
- If J Res 470 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon the Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

SOCIAL SECURITY

- S 2922 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide 15 percent increase in widows' annuities Labor.
- S 2923 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for 15 percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their sur-
- HR 8230 -- BOYLE (D III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide new method for determining monthly compensation in computing annuities and to eliminate all restrictions upon right of spouse to receive benefits simultaneously under act and Social Se-
- curity Act -- Commerce.

 HR 8231 -- BOYLE (D III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for 15 percent increase in annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and their survivors -- Commerce.
- HR 8251 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to prevent payment of pensions thereunder to individuals who have been convicted of espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities --Ways and Me
- HR 8254 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum amount of monthly insurance benefits payable thereunder -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8255 -- FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide benefits under title II of Social Security Act for survivors of certain individuals who died prior to 1940 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8272 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8251.
- HR 8338 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act and Social Security Act to eliminate all restrictions upon right of an individual to receive benefits simultaneoulsy under both acts or receive more than one annuity under Railroad Retirement Act -- Commerce.
- HR 8339 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to reduce from 60 to 50 age at which certain permanently dis-abled individuals become entitled to receive their annuities -- Com-
- merce. HR 8399 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 2 (e) of Railroad Retirement Act to eliminate all restrictions upon right of an individual to receive a spouse's annuity under that act while entitled to benefits under Social Security Act -- Commerce.

WELFARE.

HR 8227 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/8/56 -- Amend Vocational Rehabilitation Act to provide additional federal support to states and certain non-governmental agencies to enable them to carry out adequate demonstration programs for vocational rehabilitation of homebound --

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

- S 2880 -- DUFF (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by French prior to 31st day of July 1801 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8381 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8383 -- NELSON (R Maine) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8381.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- 8 2906 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Douglas (D III.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mc-Namara (D Mich.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that no deductions pursuant to Displaced Persons Act of 1948 shall be made from immigration quota of any quota area after close of fiscal year 1955 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8341 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that no deductions pursuant to Displaced Persons Act of 1948 shall be made from immigration quota of any quota area after close of fiscal year 1955 -- Judiciary.

 HR 8380 -- MACHROWIC Z (D Mich.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8341.

 HR 8392 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S J Res 117 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for U.S. cooperation with other nations through International Labor Organization to Abolish Forced Labor -- Labor.
- HR 8397 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Make provisions re allowance of certain claims, not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by Court of Claims -- Judiciary.
- H Res 370 -- BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/12/56 -- Continue policy of U.S. concerning reunification of certain peoples, admission of Japan into United Nations, and re Communist enslavement -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- HR 8323 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain
- economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means. HR 8283 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/9/56 -- Create corporation to restore normal employment in labor surplus areas of group IV classification and produce industrial development in such areas -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- S 2899 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for accrued service-
- men's indemnity payments in certain cases -- Finance. S 2920 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Extend time for making application for compensation for unused leave accumulated on Sept. 1, 1946, by members or former members of armed forces — Armed
- HR 8290 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for appointment and promotion of director and assistant directors of band of United States Marine Corps -- Armed Services.
- HR 8407 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/12/56 -- Require enlisted members of armed forces to make up time lost during enlistments -- Armed
- HR 8409 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Recognize by honorary promotion service in either Spanish-American and World War I or service in World War I and World War II -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

S 2898 -- GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/12/56 -- Direct Administrator of Veterans Affairs to permit retired officers and enlisted men to use available hospital facilities -- Labor.

- S 2902 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/12/56 -- Extend for period of two years education and training provisions of Servicemen's Readjustment Act
- of 1944, as amended -- Labor. S 2921 -- BENDER (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Increase education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Labor
- HR 8270 -- MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend act providing federal aid for state veterans; homes to permit payments to homes not primarily furnishing domiciliary care -- Veterans.

 HR 8327 -- BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8270.
- III 8406 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize basis for, and in-crease monthly rates of, disability pensions awards -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 2875 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make general revisions Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.
- HR 8351 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize the participation by certain federal employees, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of armed forces and for deceased honorably discharged veterans of any war, campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized by the U.S. government -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S 2910 -- THYE (R Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of stamps in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Dr. Nikola Tesla -- Civil Service.
- HR 8224 -- ALLEN (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for issuance of a postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of Lincoln-Douglas
- joint debates -- Civil Service. HR 8225 -- ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota --
- Interior and insular Affairs.

 HR 8280 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Permit interment of last survivor of Union Army and last survivor of Confederate Army within Gettysburg National Military Park and provide erection of suitable
- memorial therein -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

 HR 8284 -- SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/9/56 -- Incorporate George Washington Boyhood Home -- Judiciary.

 HR 8390 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act to recognize high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of the cause and means of transmis-
- sion of yellow fever" -- Armed Services.

 H J Res 469 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Set aside 7th day of December in each year in memory of achievements and sacrifices of American people during World War II -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS

S J Res 118 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/12/56 -- Make provision re comp- HR 8353 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Further economic and efensation of staff director of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy -Atomic Energy.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S J Res 116 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. to provide that electoral votes of each state for President and Vice President shall be cast in proportion to popular votes cast in such state -- Judiciary.
- HR 8329 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Require establishment of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for election of Representatives -- Judiciary. HR 8350 -- FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish Commis-
- sion on Civil Rights -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- 8 2887 -- EASTLAND (D Miss.), Jenner (R Ind.), -- 1/9/56 -- Further protect and assure the privacy of grand or petit juries in courts of U.S. while such juries are deliberating or voting -- Judiciary.

 S 2907 -- KILGORE (D W.Va.) -- 1/12/58 -- Amend section 4161 of title
- 18, U.S.C., re commutation for good conduct -- Judiciary.

 S 2911 -- JENNER (R Ind.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to provide that certain acts of violence committed on certain aircraft and motor vehicles shall be criminal offense -- Judiciary.

- HR 8257 -- HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make it a crime to eaves-
- drop on federal jury -- Judiciary. HR 8328 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend title 18 U.S.C. to prohibit intrusion upon privacy of federal juries -- Judiciary.

 HR 8330 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide the appointment of
- an additional circuit and district judges -- Judiciary.

 HR 8331 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 1292 of title 28 of U.S.C. re appeals from interlocutory orders -- Judiciary.
- HR 8376 -- LATHAM (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8257. HR 8377 -- McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for appointment of additional district judge for Northern District of Ohio -- Judi-
- HR 8387 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8376. HR 8393 -- ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for appointment of additional district judge for District of Colorado -- Judiciary.
- HR 8396 -- SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Create additional district judges for Eastern District of Pennsylvania -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 2895 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend acts of Feb. 28, 1903, and March 3, 1927, re payment of cost and expense of constructing railway-highway grade elimination structures in
- D.C. -- D.C. S 2896 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend act re cemetery associations -- D.C.
- HR 8264 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 27-114 of Code of Laws of D.C. 1951 edition -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- HR 8226 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 1 of act of March 4, 1915, as amended (48 U.S.C., sec. 353) re reservation
- of lands for educational purposes -- Interior and Insular Affairs. HR 8279 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Grant consent of U.S.A. to be
- sued by Crow Tribe of Indians of Montana -- Interior.

 HR 8287 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for elective Governor and elective Lieutenant Governor of Territory of Alaska -- Inter-
- HR 8370 -- KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and facilitate orderly termination of federal supervision and control over Indians and Indian property in
- that state -- Interior. HR 8405 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Organic Act of territory of Alaska -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- HR 8324 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide conveyance of cer-
- tain real property of U.S. to city of Boise, Idaho -- Agriculture. HR 8404 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for conveyance of a portion of former prisoner of war camp, near Douglas, Converse County, Wyo., to state of Wyoming -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

- ficient operation of business of Post Office Department by expansion of existing research and development program of such department and establishment of postal service automatic equipment program --
- HR 8364 -- KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at post office Amsterdam, N.Y. -- Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 2909 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize
- S 2909 -- MAGRUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize
 Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices
 of Department of Commerce -- Commerce.
 S 2913 -- CASE (R S.D.), Anderson (D N.M.), Young (R N.D.), Barrett
 (R Wyo.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Pastore (D R.J.), Munct (R S.D.),
 Bricker (R Ohio), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Watkins
 (R Utah), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 1/12/56 -- Extend for two years Advisory Committee on Weather Control -- Commerce.
- S 2917 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- Authorize transfer of certain Presidential authority re certain functions required by Atomic Energy Act of 1954 -- Judiciary.
- HR 8233 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers to publish information pamphlets, maps, brochures, and other
- material -- Public Works. HR 8235 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 1114 of title 18 of U.S.C. re protection of officers and employees of U.S. -- Judiciary.

- HR 8236 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide comprehensive reports HR 8236 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide comprehensive report by Bureau of Budget with respect to all branches of government and executive agencies thereof -- Government Operations.
 HR 8237 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for mutualization of federal intermediate credit banks -- Agriculture.
 HR 8238 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re premiums
- to be charged for insurance issued by Federal Crop Insurance Corp-
- oration -- Agriculture. HR 8239 -- CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require certain agencies of U.S. engaged in activity affecting fiscal policy of government to advise and consult with Secretary of Treasury, or his designee, with respect to credit policy of government of U.S. -- Banking and Cur-
- rency:

 RR 8240 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Reorganize insurance operation of Veterans' Administration, to create a Veterans' Insurance Corporation -- Veterans.

 RR 8241 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Transfer to Secretary of Defense management of certain properties presently classified in national industrial reserve -- Government Operations.

 RR 8242 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require agencies of U.S. engage in Lending congrations or insuring or guaranteeing of loans, to
- gaged in lending operations or insuring or guaranteeing of loans, to make certain annual reports to the Congress and Secretary of Treas-
- ury -- Banking and Currency. HR 8243 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Rural Electrification
- Administration to borrow money -- Agriculture. HR 8244 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re direction and supervision of comptroller organization of Department of Defense --Armed Services.
- HR 8245 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for improving manage ment and technical personnel in support activities of Department of
- Defense -- Armed Services.

 HR 8246 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Federal Housing Administration to provide for its financing through the issuance of bonds
- -- Banking and Currency. HR 8247 -- CHURCH (R III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re lending activities of Export-Import Bank of Washington -- Banking and Currency. HR 8385 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Transfer certain responsi-
- bilities of Secretary of Interior to Public Housing Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture -- Interior.

GENERAL

- SJ Res 115 -- BARKLEY (D Ky.) -- 1/12/56 -- Designate month of February in each year as American Heart Month -- Judiciary.
- HR 8268 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 180th anniversary of fortification of Dorchester Heights, Mass. and evacuation of Boston, Mass., by British, to be held in South Boston, Mass. on March 17, 1956 -
- Armed Services. HR 8291 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for establish-
- ment of Federal Advisory Commission on Arts -- Labor. HR 8355 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in
- 1957 -- Armed Services. HR 8356 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force Equipment and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use at Fourth National Jamboree of Boy Scouts of America -- Armed Services.
- S J Res 114 -- PASTORE (D R.L.) -- 1/9/56 -- Change name of Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor to Liberty Island -- Interior.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 2879 -- BENNETT (R Utah) -- 1/9/56 -- Promote dispersal of industrial facilities in interest of national defense -- Banking and Currency. S 2881 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/9/56 -- Direct Secretary of Com-
- merce to collect and publish annually statistics as to number of certain types of textile looms in place and in operation on a state-by-
- state basis -- Civil Service. S 2891 -- DANIEL (D Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend section 709 of title 18 of U.S.C. to prohibit use by certain business of initials "U.S." in business or firm name or pictures of Capitol Building and other public buildings of U.S. in their advertising, and to increase the penalties for violation of such section -- Judiciary.
- S 2892 -- SMITH (R N.J.), Bridges (R N.H.), Bush (R Conn.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Duff (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.), Potter (R Mich.), Purtell (R Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.), Payne (R Maine), Bender (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Butler (R Md.), Smith (R Maine), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Flanders (R Vt.), Carlson (R Kan.), Aiken (R Vt.), Capehart (R Ind.),

- Ives (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Beall (R Md.) -- 1/9/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8220 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Banking and Currency.

- and technical assistance and ceneralse banking and currency.

 HR 8221 CARRIGG (R Pa.) 1/9/56 Similar to HR 8220.

 HR 8223 VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) 1/9/56 Similar to HR 8220.

 HR 8234 CANFIELD (R NJ.) 1/9/56 Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and
- Currency. HR 8248 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for experimental

- RR 8248 -- CRETELLA (R Conn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for experimental flood indemnity and reinsurance program -- Banking and Currency, RR 8252 -- FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority -- Banking and Currency, RR 8256 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248. HR 8273 -- PATMAN (R Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248. HR 8273 -- PATMAN (R Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Federal Credit Union Act specifically to authorize organization of federal central credit unions and authorize federal credit unions to invest in shares of, and become prophers of central credit unions convenienced under such and become members of, central credit unions organized under such
- act or other laws -- Banking and Currency.

 HR 8277 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.

 HR 8278 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.

 HR 8295 -- WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.

 HR 8332 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Clayton Act as amended by requiring prior notification of certain corporate mergers -- Judiciary.
- HR 8382 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8246. HR 8395 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend sections 3 and 4 of Clayton Act to free those in commerce from restraints of trade and allow small-business men freedom of choice in conduct of their
- respective businesses as independent enterprises -- Judiciary, HR 8408 -- WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8248.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S 2993 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize appropriation for development, construction and operation of atomic-powered railway locomotive -- Atomic Energy.
- HR 8267 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require inspection and certi-
- fication of certain vessels carrying passengers -- Merchant Marine.

 HR 8289 -- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize appropriation for conversion and operation of a merchant vessel and for construction and installation of atomic propulsion facility and auxiliary equipment
- -- Atomic Energy.

 HR 8294 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide certain aircraft any travel between U.S. and Canada without requiring the owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid
- customs officers and employees -- Ways and Means. HR 8352 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 9 (c) (2) of Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 -- Merchant Marine.
- HR 8358 -- HEEELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide that each person selling gasoline or other petroleum products shall make full disclosure to purchasers re costs, profits, and federal subsidies properly allocable to such products -- Commerce.
- HR 8359 -- HESELTON (R Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Interstate Com-merce Act to require railroads to furnish adequate passenger service -- Commerce.
- HR 8360 -- HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish national policy re commercial fisheries to establish Office Assistant Secretary of Com-merce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; to stregthen the commercial fisheries segment
- of national economy -- Merchant Marine. HR 8363 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360. HR 8368 -- KILGORE (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

- HR 8378 -- LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360. HR 8378 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360. HR 8386 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8360.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 2876 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Barrett (R Wyo.), -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Do-mestic Minerals Program Extension. Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense to further extend program to encourage discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals -- Interior.
- S 2889 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Scott (D N.C.), -1/9/56 -- Provide for preservation of certain records of Department of Interior pertaining to mineral lands or operations, mines, or minerals which were formerly held by Reconstruction Finance Corpora-tion or any of its subsidiary corporations -- Interior.

- 8 2890 -- MONRONEY (D Okia.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Anderson (D N.M.) Daniel (D Texas) -- 1/9/56 -- Require disclosure on monthly gas bills of domestic gas consumers in D.C., of average rate paid by such consumer and portion of rate received by producers, pipelines
- and distributing company, respectively -- D.C.

 Res 112 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for appointment of chief special counsel and assistant special counsel to represent U.S. in litigation brought against U.S. to recover damages under so-called Dixon-Yates con-
- HR 8232 -- BROWN (R Ohio) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to assist landowners and operators to conserve and store
- water -- Agriculture. HR 8249 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/9/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish Office of Assistan Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his
- functions, powers, and responsibilities; to strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

 HR 8250 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require conformance with state and territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirements.
- on federal lands not subject to such laws -- Merchant Marine.

 HR 8253 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/9/56 -- Require that hunting and fishing on military reservations, when permitted, shall be in full compliance with game and fish laws of state or territory where-
- ruii compiance with game and nan laws of state or territory whe in such military reservations are located Merchant Marine. HR 8285 TEAGUE (R Calif.) 1/9/56 Similar to HR 8249. HR 8286 UDALL (D Ariz.) 1/9/56 Require conformance with state and territorial fish and game laws and licensing requirement on federal lands not subject to such laws Merchant Marine.
- HR 8288 -- UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to HR 8249. HR 8325 -- BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 1/12/56 -- Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states relating to control, appropria-tion or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries
- Interior.

 HR 8347 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8325.

 HR 8357 -- HEBERT (D La.) -- 1/12/56 -- Armend Rubber Producing
 Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. -- Armed
- HR 8394 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 27 of Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C., sec. 184), in order to promote the development of phosphate on public
- domain -- Interior. H J Res 463 -- HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for appoint-Res 465 -- HOLDFIELD (D.Call.) -- 1/9/35 -- Provide for appointment of chief special counsel and assistant special counsel to represent U.S., in litigation brought against U.S., to recover damages under so-called Dixon-Yates contract -- Judiciary.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 2877 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/9/56 -- Revoke license granted by Federal Power Commission to city of Eugene, a hydroelectric project in upper McKenzie River Area --
- 8 2878 -- WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (D Del.), -- 1/9/56 -- Amend act entitled "Act authorizing the State of Delaware by and through its state highway department to construct, maintain and operate a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del." approved
- July 13, 1946 -- Public Works.

 S 2918 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- Provide for certain reductions in reimbursable construction cost of Kittitas division of Yakima reclamation project, Wash. -- Interior.
- HR 8265 -- LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide for use of storage space in Buford Reservoir for purpose of providing Gwinnett County, Ga. a regulated water supply -- Public Works.

 HR 8269 -- McCREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend and supplement
- HR 8299 -- McGREGOR (R Omo) -- 1/9/36 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July II, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as a mended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for con-tinuing the construction of highways -- Public Works, HR 8276 -- ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide preliminary exam-ination and survey of Little Casparilla Pass, guif coast, Charlotte County, Fla. -- Public Works. HR 8292 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Provide urban plan-
- ning grants may be given to municipalities having a population of less than 50,000 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 8293 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Authorize construction of project for improvement of Port Towasend Harbor, Wash., for navigation -- Public Works.
- CHIPERFIELD (R III.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for construction of a highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Missis-sippi Valley -- Public Works.
- 3342 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extraor-dinary floods -- Public Works.
- HR 8343 DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8342. HR 8365 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for establishment harbor of refuge for light-draft vessels North East, Pa. -- Public

- H Res 360 -- FOGARTY (D R.J.) -- 1/9/56 -- Request review of reports on Wickford Harbor, R.J. -- Public Works.
 H Res 361 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/9/56 -- Create select committee
- to conduct investigation and study of mass transportation problems confronting large cities of U.S. -- Rules.

 H J Res 462 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/9/58 -- Authorize Secretary of
- Interior to enter into an agreement for coordinated operation of Centrai Valley project and flood control features of multiple purpose Oroville Dam proposed to be constructed by state of California on
- Oroville Dam proposed to be constructed by state of California on Feather River and authorise a monetary contribution for flood-control accomplishments of Oroville Dam -- Interior.

 H J Res 465 -- PRICE (D III.) -- 1/9/56 -- Similar to H J Res 462.

 H J Res 466 -- RAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon the interstate Santiation Commission, established by states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

 H J Res 468 -- DONDHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/12/56 -- Establish Northeastern U.S. Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- 86 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend paragraph 1629 of Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of tourist litera-
- ture -- Finance. S 2926 -- MALONE (R Nev.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 --
- HR 8228 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/9/56 -- Suspend for 2 years duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxite -- Ways and Means. HR 8229 -- BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to pro-vide nickel ore concentrates imported into U.S., shall be exempt from
- duty -- Ways and Means. HR 8258 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small business by increasing amount which is exempt from surtax on corporate taxable income -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8259 -- JENKINS (R Ohio) -- 1/9/58 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricatof 1904 to realew marmers from excess tax on gasonine and morelating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes -- Ways and Means.

 8266 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small business by increasing amount which is ex-
- empt from the surtax on corporate taxable income -- Ways and Means. 1281 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1, 9/56 -- Reduce individual income tax by 10 percent -- Ways and Means. 3282 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/9/56 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 per-
- sonal income tax exemptions of taxpayer (including the exemption, for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) -- Ways and Means.

 8296 -- WILLIAMS (D N.Y.) -- 1/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue
- Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery - Ways and Means.
- HR 8297 -3297 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/9/56 -- Make provision re life in-surance taken out to cover estimated liability for the federal estate tax -- Ways and Means. HR 8326 -- BYRD (D W. Va.) -- 1/12/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce
- of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions

- Ways and Means.

 RR 6334 -- CHUDDFF (D Pa.) -- 1/12/56 -- Permit importation free of duty of racing shells used in connection with preparations for 1958 Olympic Games -- Ways and Means.

 RR 8336 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8296.

 RR 8337 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 1/12/56 -- Exempt rerefined or reclaimed oil from tax on lubricating oil -- Ways and Means.

 RR 8399 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8296.

 RR 8361 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit is anymour for deduct expenses and during the tax-
- of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the tax-able year for the repair (including painting and papering) of property used by him as his principal residence to the extent that such ex-
- penses do not exceed \$500 -- Ways and Means.

 HR 9362 -- IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/12/56 -- Similar to HR 8296.

 HR 8367 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 391 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8391 -- RILEY (D S.C.) -- 1/12/56 -- Amend section 47 (c) (2) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and section 443 (b) (2) (c) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (re computation of tax on change of annul accounting period) to extend period foring which application for benefits of such provisions may be made - Ways and Means.

 ER 8401 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/12/56 -- Provide for local taxation of real estate and improvements thereon owned by U.S. - Interfor.

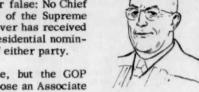
 ER 8402 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 1/12/56 -- Allow cost of meals and lodg-
- ing to be taken into account as traveling expenses in computing the income tax deduction for medical care -- Ways and Means.

 ER 8403 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/12/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax --
- Ways and Means
- Ways and means.
 H J Res 464 PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/9/56 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the Washington State Fifth International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff -- Ways and Means.

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 12 points (out of a possible 20), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

 Q--Though he has said he does not want to be President, Chief Justice Earl Warren is the favor-

ite candidate of many Republicans if Mr. Eisenhower does not run. True or false: No Chief Justice of the Supreme Court ever has received the Presidential nomination of either party.



A--True, but the GOP did choose an Associate Justice, Charles Evans

Hughes, after he resigned from the Court in 1916. Hughes narrowly was defeated by Woodrow Wilson and returned to the Court as Chief Justice in 1930. Republican President William Howard Taft was made Chief Justice in 1921, nine years after his defeat for re-election to the Presidency.

 Q--True or false: In 1952 Mr. Eisenhower won a majority of votes in about 80 Congressional Districts which elected Democratic Congressmen.

A--True. A Congressional Quarterly survey shows there were 79 such districts. There were only four districts in which Adlai E. Stevenson ran ahead of Eisenhower where GOP Congressmen were elected.

 Q--The youngest Member of the 84th Congress is (For five points, fill in the blank. Hint: He bears the same name as his late father, whose House seat he recently won in a special election.)

A--John D. Dingell Jr. (D Mich.) is the youngest at 29. Dingell Sr. had served in Congress for almost a quarter of a century until his death Sept.

4. Q--Congress is back, and its official leaders are once again in the spotlight. Identify three of these officers by name, and take four points for each: (a) Senate Majority Leader; (b) Senate Majority Whip; (c) Senate Minority Leader; (d) House Majority Leader; (e) House Minority Leader; (f) House Minority Whip.

A-¬(a) Lyndon B, Johnson (D Texas); (b) Earle C. Clements (D Ky.); (c) William F. Knowland (R Calif.); (d) John W. McCormack (D Mass.); (e) Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.); (f) Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.).

5. Q--On five roll calls in 1955, according to a CQ analysis, the official House Republican leaders found themselves voting in opposition to a majority of Republicans, but in agreement with the Democratic majority. Did those roll calls involve: (a) foreign aid; (b) trade; (c) income taxes; or (d) price supports?

A--(b) They all concerned reciprocal trade legislation and customs simplification. The GOP officers opposed four Republican moves to open the reciprocal trade bill to amendment.

NOTE: 1956 CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional information may be found: (2) 14; (3) 28; (4), (5) 18.

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The Week In Congress

Budget The fiscal 1957 national budget was presented Congress with more revenue than expenses for the first time since fiscal 1951. The estimated surplus of \$400 million, however, does not guarantee tax cuts, said the Administration. Receipts are expected to be \$66.3 billion, expenditures \$65.9 billion. The largest slice of the spending is slated for what Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey termed "protection." The biggest item of the \$42.4 billion in that category is \$35.5 billion for the Defense Department, \$1 billion more than in fiscal 1956. (Page 59)

Undecided

President Eisenhower held a vigorous press conference and gave this answer to what everybody has been asking: "The personal decision (about running again) will be rendered as soon as it is firmly fixed in my own mind." He added: "It would be idle to pretend my health can be wholly restored to the excellent state in which the doctors believed it to be in mid-September My future life must be carefully regulated to avoid excessive fatigue.... I hope that all who vote in the Republican primaries...will carefully weigh all the possibilities and personalities that may be involved I would hope ... my illness ... would not have the effect of interfering with the privilege of every member of our party to express his preference for the Presidential candidate of his choice." (Page 79)

Touche

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles last week found himself trying to parry thrusts from several directions at his foreign policy. The attacks stemmed from a magazine article crediting him with averting three wars. He was quoted: "You have to take chances for peace, just as you must take chances in war... The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art." The reaction was so heated that Dulles issued a special statement about the article at his press conference. This did not dam up the flood of criticism from political rivals, however. (Page 79)

Handicapped

Senate Republican Leader William F, Knowland has found himself in the position of a race horse who can not get out of the starting gate. Knowland has deferred to President Eisenhower by delaying a possible announcement for the Republican Presidential candidacy from Jan. 31 to Feb. 15. He displays signs of wanting to start running sooner, but Republican handlers do not appear willing to cut him loose. (Page 70)

Gas On

Debate on whether the government should continue to regulate natural gas producers opened in the Senate. Members dug in for a long, drawn out fight punctuated with speeches likely to take several hours each. The most harried group of Senators were the ones who have not made up their minds on how to vote on the measure. Lobby groups pitched in with ever increasing fervor to get them to support their point of view. (Page 66)

Presidency

Former President Herbert Hoover appeared before a Senate committee to outline methods to make his old job in the White House easier. He recommended creation of the office of administrative vice president to handle much of the taxing detail work. Reaction from other White House residents varied: Harry S. Truman said he was against the plan because it would not fulfill Constitutional requirements; a spokesman for President Eisenhower voiced no objection to such an office. (Page 83)

Sugar Quotas

How the sugar market should be divvied up among United States and foreign producers was debated before the Senate Finance Committee. Spokesmen for Cuba and Mexico said any cut in what they could sell would have dire consequences while representatives of U.S., growers said they had to have a bigger share of the market to make sugar farming worthwhile. The bill under consideration was passed by the House last year. It would change quotas when sugar consumption in the U.S., went above 8,350,000 tons in one year. Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse said the measure would help U.S., producers. (Page 83)